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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,894

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LEGATIONS' FEARS.

BARRICADES PUT UP LAST NIGHT.

A KIDNAPPING PLOT!

"Christian General" Still Bent on Truculence.

TIENTSIN'S FATE SEALED: WILL IT BE SEIZED?

The "Christian General's" breach of faith with the Diplomatic Corps and his Nationalist colleagues had a sequel last night in that barricades had to be erected around the Peking Legations for fear that an attempt might be made to kidnap a Northern General who had sought sanctuary there. Further to the arrogant flaunting by the "Christian General's" subordinate of an agreement with the Foreign Powers, the Japanese are stated to be desirous of taking very strong action to secure compliance.

Help for the Shansi faction against the domineering influence of the "Christian General" is forthcoming from an unexpected quarter, namely, Hankow.

Nevertheless the "Christian General" is still bent on seizing Tientsin, the fate of which appears to have been sealed as arrangements are being made whereby the Northern defenders will either surrender or evacuate.

YEN HSI-SHAN TO STAY.

Peking, To-day.
General Yen Hsi-shan (commander-in-chief of the Shansi branch of the allied Nationalist army) and General Pei Tsung-hsi (one of the Canton faction and a member of the present Government at Hankow) arrived at Peking on June 11.

In some quarters, the arrival of General Pei Tsung-hsi (who is a Nationalist proper) is taken to indicate that the Hankow branch of the Nationalist Party (dominated by the Canton faction) may co-operate with General Yen Hsi-shan against Feng Yu-hsiang (the "Christian General") if the latter attempts to seize Peking and Tientsin, as appears likely at present.

"Check" to a General.

General Yen Hsi-shan has delegated the task of maintaining order at Taiyuanfu (capital of his original province of Shansi), Paotongfu (on the road between Shansi and Peking), and the special extra-mural administrative areas of Charhar and Suiyuan, to his subordinate commanders, thereby indicating that he himself intends to remain at Peking indefinitely, rather than let the "Christian General" get Peking.

It is learned that General Han Fu-chu (who commands the vanguard of the "Christian General's" Kuomintang) and gave a most truculent reply to the Foreign Ministers when they remonstrated with him on his breach of faith) kept General Yen Hsi-shan waiting at a shed near headquarters, then came in shirt-sleeves and behaved in a most off-hand manner to General Yen Hsi-shan. Legations' Precautions.

Extra guards and sandbags have been placed at the entrances to the Legation Quarter of Peking and other precautions were taken on the night of June 11 owing to a report that an attempt might be made to kidnap General Pao Yu-lin (of the Manchurian Army, who was tricked by the Kuomintang in spite of the Diplomatic Corps mediating).

General Pao Yu-lin, having lost his army and being in danger of his life through doing good turn in that he kept order—at the invitation of the people—during the interregnum, is now staying at the Wagon Lits Hotel (in the Legation Quarter).

Japanese Indignation.

The night passed quietly, however.

It is understood that the Japanese are desirous of the strongest action if no satisfactory reply is received from the Nanking Nationalist Government to the Diplomatic Body's Note, as they are incensed at the scurvy treatment of the Ministers by General Han Fu-chu on June 9. Reuter.

[Note: Incidents leading up to the present stage were fully described in yesterday's "China Mail".]

PHOSGENE!

What Germany Manufactures.

M.P.'S QUESTIONS.

"Enough To Poison The Whole World," Says Sir W. Davison.

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons, questioned with regard to the recent explosion of phosgene poison gas in Hamburg, Mr. Locker-Lampson (Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office) said that under the Versailles treaty Germany was forbidden to manufacture phosgene for war purposes but the manufacture of phosgene for industrial purposes was allowed to the maximum extent of nine tons daily.

Sir W. H. Davison (Con., S. Kensington) declared that was enough to poison the whole world after a few months of making. He asked how could one distinguish between industrial and war phosgene.

Mr. Locker Lampson replied that if there was any suspicion of any infringement of the Treaty, the League of Nations was entitled to hold an enquiry.—Reuter.

A REAL VETERAN.

ENTERED REUTER'S SERVICE SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

DIES IN MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, Yesterday. The death is announced of Mr. Henry Michael Collins, 85 years old, who entered Reuter's service 65 years ago and was Reuter's General Manager in Australia for thirty years, retiring in 1910.—Reuter.

FOR INDIA.

PRINCESS XENIA MAKING SOUND PROGRESS.

OFF TO ALEppo.

Sofia, Yesterday. The aeroplane "Princess Xenia" arrived yesterday evening and departed this morning for Aleppo.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S POLITICS.

WHAT THE TOKYO PREFECTURAL ELECTION MEANS.

Tokyo, Yesterday. As a result of the Tokyo Prefectural Election the Minseito have gained 46 seats, the Seiyukai 34, and others five, including one Proletarian.

Previously the Seiyukai held a majority of 13 seats, and consequently the result is considered significant, as it is the first opportunity the public have had to express an opinion of the Seiyukai Cabinet since the General Election.—Reuter.

SOUTHERN CROSS."

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM IN SYDNEY.

Sydney, June 11. The enthusiastic reception of the "Southern Cross" airmen is continuing here. They will proceed to Melbourne on Wednesday.—Reuter.

ful evacuation and occupation by the Nationalists to-morrow.

Mr. Pan Fu (hitherto the Northern Premier at Peking) has left for Dairen.—Reuter.

[Note: A report at the time, now obviously incorrect, was that Mr. Pan Fu was injured in the Mukden bomb attack on Marshal Chang Teo-jin.]

Peking Assurances.

Peking, Sunday. Large numbers of Shansi (Nationalist) troops continue to enter Peking, though they are reported to be vastly outnumbered by the Kuomintang (also allies of the Nationalists), who, at present, are content to remain outside the city.

The Shansi commander, General Shang Chen, informed the Diplomatic Body that peace and order will be preserved. Over 7,000 Shansi troops are now in the city.—Reuter.

To-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The clearing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day, was 2/0.9/16.

"RED" ACTIVITIES.

Soviet Money For Gunmen.

IN ENGLAND.

Further Statement in Commons by the Home Secretary.

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons, in answer to questions, Sir William Joynson Hicks (Home Secretary) said that the enquiries behind the discovery that the bank notes found in the possession of Irish gunmen had passed through Russian banks in England showed that between July, 1927, and April, 1928, £27,000 was disbursed through Russian banks for Communist Parties in Britain. The transactions took the form of an exchange of the Bank of England notes for Treasury notes. A considerable number of the latter had been definitely traced to the Communist Party in Great Britain.

"Jix."



Sir Wm. Joynson Hicks.

Melbourne, Yesterday.

tain and its allied bodies, and the transactions were carried out by a clerk in the foreign exchange department of the Moscow Narodny Bank in London and two employees of the Russian Trading Institution Centrosoyuz.

All three had been dismissed by the directors of the bank who disclaimed all knowledge of the transactions. They had also dismissed further employees implicated.

Replies to supplementary questions, Sir W. Joynson Hicks said that he would submit the matter to his legal advisers and act upon their advice.—Reuter.

F.M.S. RUBBER.

QUESTION OF THE EXPORT DUTY DISCUSSED.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Kuala Lumpur, To-day. At a meeting of the federated Malay States Federal Council, Chief Secretary Peel moved a reduction of the rubber export duty to one per cent. per pound.

Mr. Peel said the request for the reduction had been made three months ago but the Government as trustees of the public funds, which were bound to be affected to the extent of \$2,000,000 were unable to act hastily, as there was some doubt whether the reduction would benefit the dealer rather than the producer. After considerable thought the Government had accepted the view that it would mostly benefit the producer.

It is almost certain that the Government will revert to a sliding scale in November with a minimum pivotal price of thirty cents per pound.—Reuter.

FRANCE & CHINA.

NATIONALIST SPEAKERS AT LYONS.

Lyons, Yesterday.

Mr. Li Yu-sing, a member of the Control Committee, and Mr. Tau Zeng-yung, of the Executive Committee, of the Chinese Nationalist Party, with several University personalities from Nanking, visited the Franco-Chinese Institute, where they were received by the Rector of Medicine of the University and examined the means to develop Franco-Chinese intellectual relations.

Mr. Li Yu-sing, speaking afterwards before the Chinese Colony, extolled France's democratic and peaceful spirit, adding that the Nanking Government expects that France will afford the engineers, professors and technicians required for China's reconstruction.—Reuter.

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"ITALIA'S" CREW.

In A Pitiful Plight.

FROST-BITTEN.

Split Up Into Three Groups: Trudging Towards Relief-Ship.

Oslo, Yesterday.

The serious plight of the crew of the "Italia"—several are suffering from frostbitten hands and feet—is emphasised by messages from Oslo and King's Bay indicating that the ice is drifting and is almost impassable.

The marooned crew is now split up into three groups; firstly, General Noble and four others carrying two broken legged companions towards the relief ship "Braganza"; secondly, seven, who were last seen trudging landward.

Moscow, Yesterday.

A powerful icebreaker has been ordered to prepare to start with an aeroplane for Spitsbergen while another icebreaker also with an aeroplane, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Port Hope.

Amundsen's Appeal.

Oslo, Yesterday. Amundsen has telephoned to American friends asking whether they are willing to take a share in financing an expedition by Lieut. Dietrichson, piloting Dornier Wahl flying boat, which is ready to start from Germany, to assist the "Italia." Lieut. Dietrichson piloted one of the aeroplanes in the Amundsen-Ellsworth North Polar Expedition of 1923.

Cause of the "Italia's" Plight.

Rome, Yesterday. It is officially stated that the gondola of the "Italia" containing General Noble and eight others broke away from the ship in which another seven of the crew were left.

The airship landed 80 kilometres to the east of the spot where the gondola fell.

Both parties are visible from North Eastland. Two of the men with Noble have injured legs, and the doctor of the "Citta di Milano" has telegraphed instructions as to their treatment.

The icefloe on which the "Italia's" crew landed are approaching north-west. Noble's position is six miles from Foyn Island. The Russian, Norwegian, French, Swedish and Finnish Governments are all officially participating in the relief.

The Italian Air Service is sending a Dornier Wahl machine on the 12th inst.—Reuter.

ANTI-WAR PACT.

MR. F. B. KELLOGG AND ENCOURAGING REPLIES.

CASE: ADJOURNED.

APPEAL TO CHURCHMEN.

New York, Yesterday. Addressing a commemorative ceremony in connection with the Reformed Dutch Church, Mr. F. B. Kellogg (State Department Secretary) announced that in addition to encouraging replies from Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan and the British Dominions regarding the Anti-War Pact several other Governments had informally indicated a desire to participate. Mr. Kellogg urged Churchmen throughout the world to use their influence to support the present movement regarding the conclusion of a treaty.—Reuter.

COOKS COLLAPSE.

VOLUNTEERS SMASH AN AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

"MORE THAN CRITICAL."

Melbourne, Yesterday. The Seamen's and stewards' strike looks like collapsing today, according to the response for the call of volunteers.

A meeting of the Unions and other Labour Committees decided to telegraph to the secretary of the Cooks' Union in Sydney strongly suggesting an immediate resumption of work as the position is more than critical.—Reuter.

Whilst the Cooks' Union agreed and would emphasise on the fact that any political quarrel in China were of no concern of ours, and it was of emergency which had caused the credit of the Colonial Government that it should desire to discourage people from using this Colony as a hotbed of intrigue and disorders, there was against this a rival claim, namely, the sympathy of the Chinese for her.

The Cooks' Union claimed that the Chinese were not good workers, and therefore no charge could be sustained under them.

Counsel referred to a Home

Authority in support of his point, and then went to characterise the Emergency Regulations of 1922 as ultra-

vires for the reason that the state dealt with in the documents was one outside the Colony, and that being so, it was outside the jurisdiction of this Colony. Whether the documents concerned Chiang Kai-shek or Chang Teo-lin or one or other of the military leaders of China, they were nevertheless not in the possession of alleged sedition documents.

Mr. Hin-shing Lo (instructed by Mr. J. M. Hall) appeared for the defence.

Referring to the charges, Mr. Lo said that the first related to the unlawful possession of 14 pamphlets containing seditious matter, whilst the other charge which was really alternative charged the accused with possession of documents which were calculated to per-

suade people to refrain from dealing with persons in the course of trade, or to do acts calculated or tending to cause a breach of peace.

Counsel submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the accused on those two charges. He said that he had gone through the translation of the documents carefully, and he would make his worship to view them in a liberal spirit and not in one of narrow criticism.

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would emphasise on the fact that any political quarrel in China were of no concern of ours, and it was of emergency which had caused the credit of the Colonial Government that it should desire to discourage people from using this Colony as a hotbed of intrigue and disorders, there was against this a rival claim, namely, the sympathy of the Chinese for her.

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After further argument, the case

was adjourned until to-morrow.

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NOTICES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1928, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th June to 4th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 29th May, 1928.

AIR LINERS.

ATLANTIC PASSAGE QUICKENED BY LINKING-UP.

RECENT STEP.

A revolutionary step in world communications has been taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway, who inaugurated, on May 5, the first part of a vast international air line. This is the first time in history that a railway or steamship company has made a serious effort to counter the growing fear of aerial competition. The C.P.R. thus becomes the only line in the world to control liners, railway trains, and aeroplanes working in close connection.

As soon as the North Atlantic liners reach Rimouski, a point on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, where the pilot comes on board, over 200 miles North from Quebec, aeroplanes will be waiting to rush merchandise, money, valuables, and urgent mails to Quebec City. After a short stop at Tientsin and in Peking brought about Mr. Osborn's release, although he himself was not informed at the time that the military had been ordered to release him, as far as was known to him, he was set at liberty on a written guarantee signed by a few Chinese friends, that he was "not dangerous," a correspondent informs the "Peking and Tientsin Times."

A liner requires over seven hours to complete the journey down the St. Lawrence, and after Customs delay the mail takes a night to travel from Quebec City to Montreal, another night to Toronto, and several hours to Ottawa. This gives some idea of the enormous saving of time. The whole journey by air from Rimouski to Toronto, at an average speed of 100 miles an hour, could thus be made while the liner was on its journey to the landing-stage at Quebec City.

The journey by air will be one of the most picturesque in the world. The route follows the St. Lawrence River from the wide reach near Rimouski to the narrower reaches south of Quebec City, where great forests can be seen on either side. The Laurentides, Quebec Bridge, Three Rivers, Joliette and Sorel are some of the places over which the aeroplane will pass. From Ottawa the route will be over Perth, Peterborough, and the North Shore of Lake Ontario to Toronto.

TERMS.—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, June 9, 1928.

AN ADVENTURE.

REV. L. C. OSBORN BACK IN TIENSIN.

ENFORCED STAY IN KAICHOW.

The Rev. L. C. Osborn is glad to be back from his enforced stay at Kaichow, Chihli, and so is his wife and their many friends. He joined his waiting wife at 17, Mimoso Court, Tientsin, coming by way of Shanghai and Tsinling.

It will be remembered that Mr. Osborn, an American missionary, had been taken by the Kuominchun at Puchow, Shantung, and was made to drive to headquarters at Kaichow, Chihli, on the same day, April 13. He was detained at Kaichow till May 1, when he was released. He was held apparently out of suspicion that he was a spy, but was not allowed to see the commander in chief to give an account of himself. It seems clear that the untiring efforts put forth by the American authorities in Tientsin and in Peking brought about Mr. Osborn's release,

although he himself was not informed at the time that the military had been ordered to release him. As far as was known to him, he was set at liberty on a written guarantee signed by a few Chinese friends, that he was "not dangerous," a correspondent informs the "Peking and Tientsin Times."

Although a prisoner, he was treated well, given two meals a day from the Chinese officers' kitchen, and slept on a Chinese wooden bed with only a thin straw mat over the wooden slats. As can be imagined, with no change of clothing, and crowded conditions in a church balcony for a home, together with many military men, Mr. Osborn did not remain entirely free from the usual unwelcome small inhabitants of crowded quarters in China. A Chinese Christian church worker brought him milk from the cows left at Kaichow by the missionaries who had evacuated that station early this year.

The argument often advanced against foreigners leaving the interior at the wish of our governmental authorities received a blow when an officer told Mr. Osborn, "Why are you here; do you not know that all foreigners were ordered home last year?" Again on another occasion an influential person of high rank in the Kuominchun told Mr. Osborn, "You foreigners ran away last year as though we would kill you as a pack of dogs."

MOTORS 20 Miles Across Country.

Without any pass or permit (he had left his American passport at Chaocheng, Shantung, his mission station) Mr. Osborn set out with his Ford car to make the cross-country trip from Kaichow to Kaifeng, which he covered in two days, stopping overnight at Tungminghsien, a city just across the Yellow River south of Kaichow. The entire trip was made without incident. He had a warm welcome from the Christians at Tungminghsien, and passing Lanfeng, Honan, he arrived safely in Kaifeng, where he was kindly received by his American friend, the Rev. E. P. Ashcrafts of the Free Methodist Mission there.

Mr. Osborn negotiated a passport at the Foreign Office, which he procured upon payment of \$7, and went by rail via Hsiaochowfu to Shanghai; at Hsiaochowfu he had a 72 hours wait, but finally got away to Shanghai.

The Rev. Osborn believes he has had an invaluable experience, and he sees a new day dawn for China. Many hopeful signs there are, and some signs of this he saw in road building and improvements in cities. Many of the officers he met he found to be men of clean habits and drunkenness was absent. There is an alertness among leaders that speaks for progress. He believes the new day is fraught with great possibilities for both good and evil. The things for which missionaries have stood are made slogans, such as "Down with Superstition," "Down with Pride," etc. However, he sees two dangers:

One, in the measures used, which are iconoclastic (temples are cleared of idols without any reference to the feelings of the average countryman), and last in the doing away of superstition, all religion, true or false, may go by the board.

TOWER BRIDGE COSTS.

Last year the bascules of the Tower Bridge were raised for the passage of vessels on 5,872 occasions, the average daily number being fourteen. Land traffic was suspended on these occasions for periods ranging from two to twenty minutes.

The cost of maintaining the Tower Bridge and its approaches for the year was \$25,612, and was met out of the funds of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation.

U.S. FILM CZAR.

THE QUOTA WILL NOT BE CHANGED.

FRANCE'S SET-BACK.

Paris.—Mr. William Hays, the American film Czar, who came post-haste to Paris expressly to force the hand of the French Government to relax their film quota regulations, has received what amounts to a point-blank refusal to make any substantial changes in the existing position.

The French Government, by administrative decree, has decided that not more than 40 per cent. of foreign, chiefly American, films shall be shown in France, leaving 60 per cent. to the home industry. The French Government in this respect has merely followed the action of the British and German Governments.

A Board of Film Censors was set up at the same time to examine and pass judgment upon foreign films which were intended to be shown in France. The French film market has hitherto been swamped by the American film producers.

PRESSURE THAT FAILED.

Mr. Hays had a long conversation with M. Herriot, the Minister of Public Instruction, in which he put the American film producers' side of the question and brought all possible pressure to bear.

He pointed out that one great objection to the decree was that as much money might be expended by film producers in trade shows which would give no return if the films were above the quota.

The French Government's reply to this has always been that the foreign film agents are aware of the number of films to which they have a right and they have only to cut down their trade shows in consequence.

Film Board to Report.

M. Herriot left the matter by stating that the French Film Board, which consists of 35 film producers and Government officials, would meet and report to him their suggestions for the enforcement of the Government decree. This report M. Herriot will

probably out of courtesy communicate to Mr. Hays.

Mr. Hays was credited with the statement that when he had finished with the French he would go over to England to "clean up" the situation there in the same manner.

Information here, however, is to the effect that in view of the small progress he has made in Paris Mr. Hays intends to go to Berlin before tackling London.

\$1,000,000 FILM.
"SUNRISE" TO BE SHOWN AT QUEEN'S.

COMING NEXT WEEK.

A film without any parallel in screen history is "Sunrise," which comes to the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday next for a run of five days. Produced regardless of expense, "Sunrise" is said to have absorbed \$1,000,000 in the making. Mr. Murnau, who made it, built some remarkable sets, notably one of a city market place, costing \$200,000, and another of a railway station; but the strength of "Sunrise" is in its drama. According to the "Evening Standard," which halls the picture as the finest yet produced. Murnau uses his players more as puppets than as people. He conquers one, however, by his single-mindedness and artistic coherence. The story itself is just that of a countryman and a woman of the city who tempt him to murder his wife. Although the film is German in spirit there is a happy ending—hence the title. The enchanting little star of "7th Heaven," Janet Gaynor is the heroine, George O'Brien is the husband, and Margaret Livingston is the woman. The photography, by the English cameraman, Charles Rosher, is superb.



LIKE HER MOTHER.
Like her mother this little maid needs medicine at times, but not the same medicine, because that which is suitable for adults is too strong for small children.

It is to meet this want of a suitable medicine for the very young that Baby's Own Tablets have been specially devised. Good to look at and pleasant in taste, these Tablets take the place of Castor Oil and those nauseating draughts and powders which are a terror to childhood. The children like Baby's Own Tablets, and they are a wonderful help to mothers because of their prompt efficacy in correcting infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, "wind," in checking diarrhoea and allying the pains of teething. They likewise cool feverishness, ease croup and colds, expel worms.

Your chemist sells Baby's Own Tablets, or post free, 60 cents per vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Klang Road, Shanghai.

A Film That Cost £1,000,000



Greater Than "7th Heaven."

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Total 424.00 490.00
Consumption 382.60 351.68
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May, 1927.

Estimated population 411,920 422,240
Consumption per head 23.1 17.8
Constant Supply in all Rider Main Districts during May, 1927.

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KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	1,0' 0" 1" B	1,0' 0" 1" B
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	7' 9" B 2' 6" B	7' 9" B 2' 6" B
Reception Reservoir	—	—
Storage of millions and decimals of gallons.	1927 1928	1927 1928
Kowloon Reservoir	382.60 351.68	382.60 351.68
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	71.60 100.02	71.60 100.02
Reception Reservoir	— 33.16</	

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M/V "ROMOLO" Sails hence on or about 19th July.HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.
From Hong Kong.M/V "VIMINALE" Sails hence on or about 26th June.
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£120, £112, £110, £102, £83, via San Francisco.
C\$440, C\$420, via Japan and Seattle.
SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
KOREA MARU (Calls at Keelung) ... Tuesday, 26th June.
SHINYA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th July.
LONDON, MARSEILLE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 18th June.
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 30th June.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th June.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th June.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
† GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 27th June.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles.
Mexico & Panama.
GINYO MARU ... Thursday, 12th July.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 17th July.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
† KUMA MARU ... Thursday, 14th June.
† ASUKA MARU ... Saturday, 16th June.
LIVERPOOL via Pori Said, Geneva, Marseilles.
† DURBAN MARU ... Tuesday, 10th July.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
† NAGATO MARU ... Monday, 18th June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Friday, 22nd June.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
† DELAGOA MARU ... Saturday, 16th June.
† SEIYO MARU (Moj direct) ... Wednesday, 20th June.
† BINGO MARU ... Thursday, 21st June.
Cargo only.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all departments.)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore
Colombia, Suez and Port Said.
ALTAI MARU ... Wednesday, 11th July.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
Colombia, Durban & Cape Town.
MANILA MARU ... Saturday, 8th June.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
TACOMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd June.
INDUS MARU ... Thursday, 5th July.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
PANAMA MARU ... Sunday, 8th July.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
SHUNKO MARU ... Thursday, 5th July.
SEATTLE MARU ... Wednesday, 25th July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and
Japan ports.
ARIZONA MARU ... Monday, 11th June.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
KOHSO MARU ... Monday, 18th June.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
HAVANA MARU ... End of June.
JAPAN PORTS
BORNEO MARU ... Sunday, 10th June.
SEATTLE MARU ... Sunday, 24th June.
BATAVIA MARU ... Saturday, 7th July.
KEELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY ... Sunday, 17th June noon.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY ... Sunday, 28th June noon.
KOHOKU MARU ... Thursday, 28th June noon.
TAKAO & KEELUNG ... Saturday, 7th July.
BATAVIA MARU ... Sunday, 17th July.For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. Central No. 4038, 4039, 4040. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

SHIPPING SECTION.

ANOTHER PIRACY.

ONE MORE DASTARDLY
ATTACK ON A JUNK.

CREW HELD TO RANSOM.

Pirates have raided yet another cargo junk plying between Hong Kong and Kongmoon, and the master of the craft with the entire crew of 12, including the master's two nieces, are being held for ransom. The junk left Hong Kong on Friday and anchored for the night at Sheung-ma-kok for the night. The pirates came along about midnight. They captured the junk in the usual way and sailed it to Pak-shu village in Heungshan where the victims were taken ashore. The master's wife was the only person the pirates released, and she was sent to Hong Kong to raise \$1,000 for the ransom of her husband. At the time it was seized by the pirates, the junk had on board a cargo of stones.

PASSING OF THE FIRST
ROTORSHIP.

The pioneer rotorship "Baden-Baden," which, when she came out as the "Buckau" created a great sensation and was considered by many people to mark a new era in navigation, has been sold in Philadelphia, and is to be converted into an auxiliary schooner of more normal type to run an inter-island passenger and cargo service in the Caribbean. The rotors are to be unshipped altogether and to be replaced by sails; the existing auxiliary engine is to be replaced by a smaller one, and it is anticipated that at the price which she has fetched she will pay quite well with 600 tons of cargo and a handful of the usual passengers among the islands.

She finishes the first chapter of a great experiment, and while it certainly was disappointing from almost every point of view, it must not be considered that the system is entirely dead. There are still many things to be gone into with more suitable material, and sailors and shipping men all the world over are now looking at the problem from a very different and far more reasonable standpoint.

GOOD BUT UNECONOMIC RESULTS.

Built as a three-masted schooner in Germany in 1919, the owners of the "Buckau" became keenly interested in Herr Anton Flettner's invention, and agreed to transform her. Two rotor towers, 50 feet high by 9 feet in diameter, were fitted on her deck. She was given a 200 horse-power Diesel engine to drive her screw, and another 45 horse-power engine for the rotors. It must be remembered that she was an experimental ship, and that pioneers must be forgiven a good many mistakes and errors in design, but this installation of quite a powerful motor for the rotor towers is undoubtedly one of them. If an independent engine is necessary, which is more than doubtful, one of 24 horsepower at the most would be amply sufficient for the purpose, without any loss of speed when she was under rotor power, and naturally minor mistakes like this added up considerably in effecting her economy.

Her first charter was with a cargo of pit props from Danzig to Leith and back, and both light and with a considerable cargo on deck and below hatches she proved herself an excellent sea boat and handled wonderfully well while her rotors took her within two points of the wind without difficulty. But her economy was poor compared either with a full powered steamer or motorship, or with a sailing vessel, and it is economy that counts these days.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

In 1926 the company that owned the "Buckau" and several other small craft of more normal design got into financial difficulties, and the inventor bought back the ship at 12,000 marks less than she stood on the company's books. It is most unjust to blame the rotorship for the particular company's troubles, as was so often done at the time; she was only one unit of their fleet.

Flettner rechristened her "Baden-Baden" after his birthplace, and sent her across the Atlantic with a cargo from Hamburg to New York. It was an excellent advertisement, and a newspaper correspondent on board kept her in wireless touch with shore the whole way across, although the vertical steel rotor owners made this very difficult. During this voyage the rotor had proved excellent, both for helping the screw and for steady her, in addition to considerable stretches of the old "prayer to be defended from his friends." The Journal said: "she would have done just as

"KOCHOW" WRECK.

A BODY PICKED UP OFF
WANGMOON.

SURVIVORS REPATRIATED.

The Chuen Lee S.S. Co., owners of the ill-fated British river steamboat "Kochow," informed the "China Mail" to-day that one body had been recovered in the vicinity of the wreck, off Wangmoon.

A steam-launch and some workmen are being sent up this evening to retrieve what they can from the wreck. The Woo Hing salvage syndicate is continuing investigations.

Captain David Morgan and the other two British officers of the "Kochow" are remaining on H.M.S. "Seaweed," which has been standing by.

FREE PASSAGES.

The Kongmoon steamboat "San Ning" brought down a number of survivors yesterday. As statistics are incomplete, the loss of life cannot yet be ascertained definitely.

Forty-five refugees were assisted in being repatriated by the Tung Wah Hospital. All were provided with free passage tickets; adults were paid \$1 each by the Hospital committee and children 50 cents each. They sailed from Hong Kong yesterday by the "Tai Hing" for their original destinations along the West River.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

PROHIBITED ANCHORAGE OFF
CHEUNG CHAU.

The following Notice to Mariners, No. 28 of 1928, dated June 9, has been issued by the Harbour Authorities relative to anchorage off Cheung Chau.

Vessels are prohibited from anchoring in or otherwise obstructing the fairway between the red can buoys moored off the western shore and the high water line (of Cheung Chau).

This fairway is bounded by the parallel lines drawn from these buoys, equidistant from Government Pier.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kashgar" from Hong Kong arrived Marseilles on June 9 at 8 p.m.

The M.V. "Agra" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Antwerp on May 7, and is due here on or about June 16.

The Ben Line s.s. "Bendoran" from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines is due to arrive here on June 16.

The M.V. "Delhi" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Hamburg on May 13, and is due here on or about June 17.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Tokio" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after June 15.

Consignees of Cargo ex M.V. "Forresbank" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after June 15.

Consignees of Cargo ex M.V. "Siam" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after June 18.

much. She was exhibited at the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and Herr Flettner gave a number of very interesting demonstrations, as well as some most informative lectures. He attempted to sell her to the United States as a rotorship, but this attempt failed, and she has been laid up in Philadelphia since September, 1926.

UNFAIR COMPARISON.

So the pioneer rotorship must be written down as a failure, but this has not yet been taken to condemn the whole system. The Sloman rotorship "Barbara" is still on the fruit service from Hamburg to the Mediterranean in competition with two steamers of precisely similar hull design.

Her owners have not seen fit to publish full details of this competitive running, although the shipping world in general would be very glad to get them. But it is now realized that the rotor is not essentially a prime mover for the most modern ships; it is a substitute for sails, and must stand in comparison with them only. To compare a rotorship with a full-powered steamer or Diesel-engined vessel is piecemeal and unfair, and attempts to do it have resulted in the wholesale condemnation of the new system. Herr Flettner is only one of the many inventors who have to echo the old "prayer to be defended from his friends." The Journal said:

FOUND DEAD.

SUDDEN DEATH OF
M. M. D. KERR.

OF S.S. "KWANG LEE."

The death took place, on June 6 at about 7 o'clock, on board the C.M.S. "Kwanglee," of a very popular and old merchant marine officer, Mr. Malcolm Daniel Kerr. Mr. Kerr, who was chief engineer of the "Kwanglee" had not been feeling at all well for the past few days, and at about 6.30 a.m. retired to his cabin to rest. About an hour afterward he was found dead on the couch in his cabin.

The medical officer, Dr. Wall, and the coroner, Mr. I. T. Morris, were called and, after evidence of identification had been given by Capt. Tolleson, the inquest was adjourned.

The deceased officer, who was 51 years of age, was born at Lochranza, Arran, Scotland, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Rankin & Blackmore, Greenock, from 1896 to 1905. Upon the completion of his service with that firm, he immediately joined the China Navigation Co. and served on various ships, eventually attaining the position of chief engineer. In 1916, Mr. Kerr obtained leave to join the army and was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant, and saw service in Mesopotamia with the Inland Water Transport. After demobilisation he rejoined the C.N.C. in January 1920, and in October 1922, resigned his position with the Co. Deceased then paid a visit to Calcutta to visit his brother, who was Superintendent Engineer of the E.I.S.N. Co., and upon returning to China in 1923 accepted a position with the Shanghai Dock Co., but did not remain long with them for, in the same year, he joined the China Merchants Steamship Co., in whose service he was at the time of his death.

Mr. Kerr was unmarried, and it is believed that there are two sisters living in Permille, Arran, while his brother was residing at Calcutta pre-deceased him.

Before Commander J. B. Newill, R.N., at the Marine Court of D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday, Mr. A. F. V. Oversteer, of the dredger "Hankow," Zang Cheng-teng, coxswain of the Netherlands Harbour Works launch "Dirk," and Chan Man-fat, coxswain of the same Company's launch "Otto" were charged with using their steam whistles for purposes other than navigation. The first two defendants pleaded "guilty" whilst the third said that yesterday he used the whistle on the instruction of his master. It was ascertained that the whistles were blown as a farewell to a colleague of the Harbour Works who was leaving for home. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 each.

REGULAR SERVICE OF FAST, HIGH CLASS RIVER STEAMERS HAVING GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN IN STATE-ROOMS AND SALOON. THE "TAI HING" IS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

These vessels leave Hong Kong for Wuchow (via Samshui, Shihching, Takking & Dosing) and return to Hong Kong (via same ports) every 5 or 6 days.

Fares for round trip (not including meals) \$20. Meals & Wings are to be obtained on board.

Hong Kong Arrivals and Departures from Hol On Wharf.

For information apply to—87, Connaught Road West, Phone: Central 893.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CANADA"

will sail for

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER B.C.

via Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

at

DAYLIGHT

WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1928.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS.

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PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C.752 Cables: "GACANPAC."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42 Cables: "NAUTILUS."

BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

SAILING DATES FOR JUNE, 1928 (subject to change).

DEPARTURE HOURS: Hong Kong 5.30 p.m., Wuchow 2.00 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING" [1,068 tons—Capt. O. B. Wilks.] S.S. "TAI MING" [649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]

F.R.L. 15th MON. 25th WED. 13th SUN. 24th MON. 18th FRI. 29th

REGULAR SERVICE OF FAST, HIGH CLASS RIVER STEAMERS HAVING GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN IN STATE-ROOMS AND SALOON. THE "TAI HING" IS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

These vessels leave Hong Kong for Wuchow (via Samshui, Shihching, Takking & Dosing) and return to Hong Kong (via same ports) every 5 or 6 days.

Fares for round trip (not including meals) \$20. Meals & Wings are to be obtained on board.

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"SKY-BLUE" IN COLOUR, THESE CHEQUES GIVE TRAVELLERS THE FULLEST PROTECTION AGAINST THE LOSS OR THEFT OF THEIR TRAVEL FUNDS. THEY ARE SPENDABLE AND ACCEPTABLE EVERYWHERE. FOR MORE THAN 36 YEARS TRAVELLERS THE WORLD OVER HAVE FOUND PERSONAL

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

Straits, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
RANFURA	16,601	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
MIRZAPORE	6,715	26th June	Straits & Bombay.
INNOVARA	6,086	30th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
KHYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
RAVALPINDI	16,610	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
INANAHIR	7,058	28th July	Miles, London, Antwerp, R'dam & H'burg
KASHMIR	8,086	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
KIDDERPORE	5,534	14th Aug.	Straits & Bombay.
RAJPUTANA	16,608	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
NALDEERA	9,144	1st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	Cargo only.	15th Sept.	Calls Casablanca.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

SANTHIA	7,754	13th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,000	25th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKADA	8,949	5th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

ST. ALBANS	4,500	29th June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &
TANDA	6,056	31st Aug.	Melbourne.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambangan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indorsement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TALAMRA	8,018	19th June	Amoy, Moji, Kebe & Yokohama.
RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June	Shanghai, Tsingtao, Wei, Hai Wei, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NELLORE	8,653	3rd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,885	6th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ARAFURA	6,000	10th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*KIDDERPORE	5,584	14th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
RAJPUTANA	16,668	20th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	3rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,056	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	16,688	17th Aug.	Shanghai.
	9,005	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. by 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further Information, Passages Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C, HONG KONG. Agents

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" Via Suez Canal 12th June.
S.S. "HELENUS" Via Suez Canal 29th June.
S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA" Via Suez Canal 13th July.
S.S. "DARDANUS" Via Suez Canal 27th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" Via Suez Canal 10th Aug.
S.S. "LYCAON" Via Suez Canal 24th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.

Hong Kong & Canton; JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

CONSIGNEES.

SHIPBUILDING.

BEFORE, DURING AND SINCE THE WAR.

FLUCTUATION OF OUTPUT.

THE Motor Vessel "SIAM"
having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 18th June, 1928, at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 16th June, 1928, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Under-signed before the 21st June, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hong Kong, 11th June, 1928.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

From EUROPE.

Recovery From Slump.

In the following section the position of the industry in the years immediately prior to the war, i.e., 1909 to 1913, is discussed in more detail. After giving some details of the size and importance of the industry and describing its organisation and system of marketing, this section proceeds to explain how the industry is one peculiarly liable to wide fluctuations of output. In this connection particulars of production, capacity, demand and price are given, and the course of employment is traced. It is pointed out that in the period in question the shipbuilding industry, having recovered from a serious slump, was enjoying a period of prosperity, and though the industry was being developed in other countries, the United Kingdom still launched about three-fifths of the total tonnage of the world. Practically the whole of the construction for British owners was in the hands of British builders who, in addition, were building rather more than a quarter of all the vessels built for foreign owners. In addition, the British industry was receiving numerous orders for warship construction.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th June, 1928, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 22nd June, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hong Kong, 9th June, 1928.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

A. & O. LINE.

From U.S.A.

THE Motor Vessel "FORRESBANK"
having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 22nd June, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 15th June, 1928, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hong Kong, 9th June, 1928.

The managing board of the Curacao Oil Company announces that two Dutchmen have been killed, seven persons, including five natives, have been injured, and one Dutchman and two natives are missing, following an explosion which occurred on the Dutch tanker Chepita at Willemstad (Curacao).

DODWELL-CASTLE LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC PORTS, U.S.A.

T.M.V. "GREYSTOKE CASTLE"

Sailing on the 29th June, 1928.

For Freight and Particulars, Apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

amount of tonnage laid up during the period. It is further pointed out that, as a consequence of the Washington Treaty for the limitation of naval armament, warship construction in private yards in the United Kingdom has been relatively negligible in the post-war period. The effect of the depression upon employment and wages is traced. In connection with employment, a description is given of the difficulties known as the demarcation problem, and certain suggested solutions are mentioned.

The chapter then discusses the possibility of changes in demand affecting the shipbuilding industry, and details are given of the growth in recent years of oil-burning and of the development of the motorship, with the consequent fall in the proportion of vessels burning coal. Turning to the British share of world output, the chapter indicates that this was about 38 per cent. in the years 1920 and 1921, and about 47 per cent. in the period 1922 to 1926. The falling off from the average of the period 1909 to 1913 (60 per cent.), it is pointed out, was due partly to a decrease in the average annual launchings in the United Kingdom, and partly to an increase in the average annual launchings abroad. It is explained, however, that shipbuilding abroad followed the same course as in the United Kingdom, i.e., the boom which followed immediately after the war was succeeded by a prolonged depression. The reduction in launchings in the United States from the enormous totals of 1919 and 1920 to less than the pre-war figure is described, and the causes leading to it discussed.

Last Year's Improvement.

The last section refers to the noticeable improvement which the British shipbuilding industry experienced in 1927, during which year the launchings in the United Kingdom were substantially higher than the average for the post-war period, while the tonnage launched in the United Kingdom rose to nearly 54 per cent. of the tonnage launched in the world. It is pointed out that, in considering this improvement, account must be taken of work postponed in 1926 in consequence of the disturbed industrial situation. Nevertheless, over 50 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in the world at the end of 1927 was in the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, the chapter

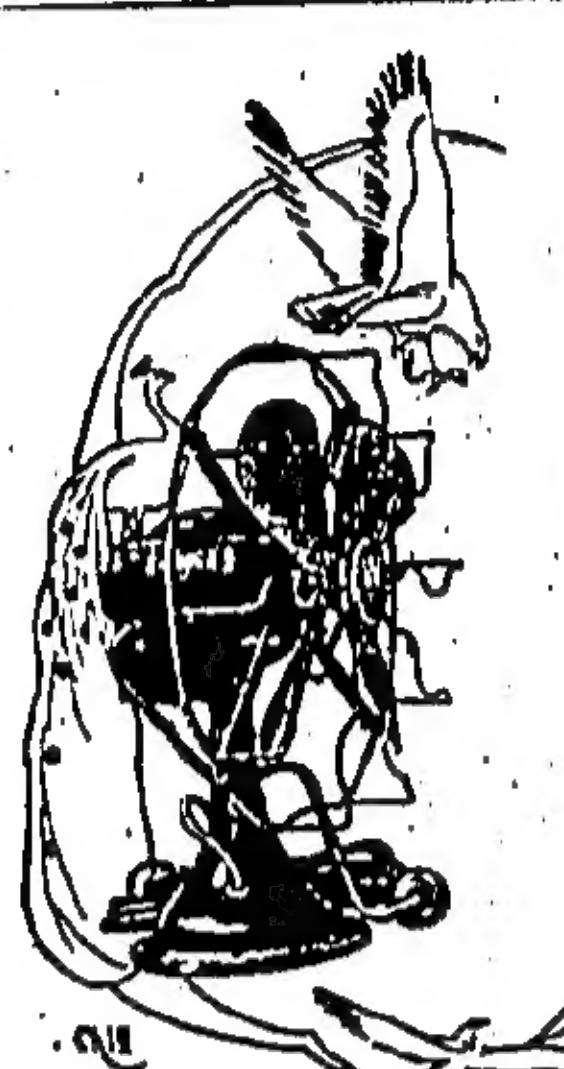
THE SCHICK REPEATING RAZOR.

A SAFETY RAZOR of ENTIRELY NEW and HEAVY DESIGN, acknowledged by experts to be the BEST MODEL EVER PRODUCED. Blades automatically charged from cartridge of twenty.

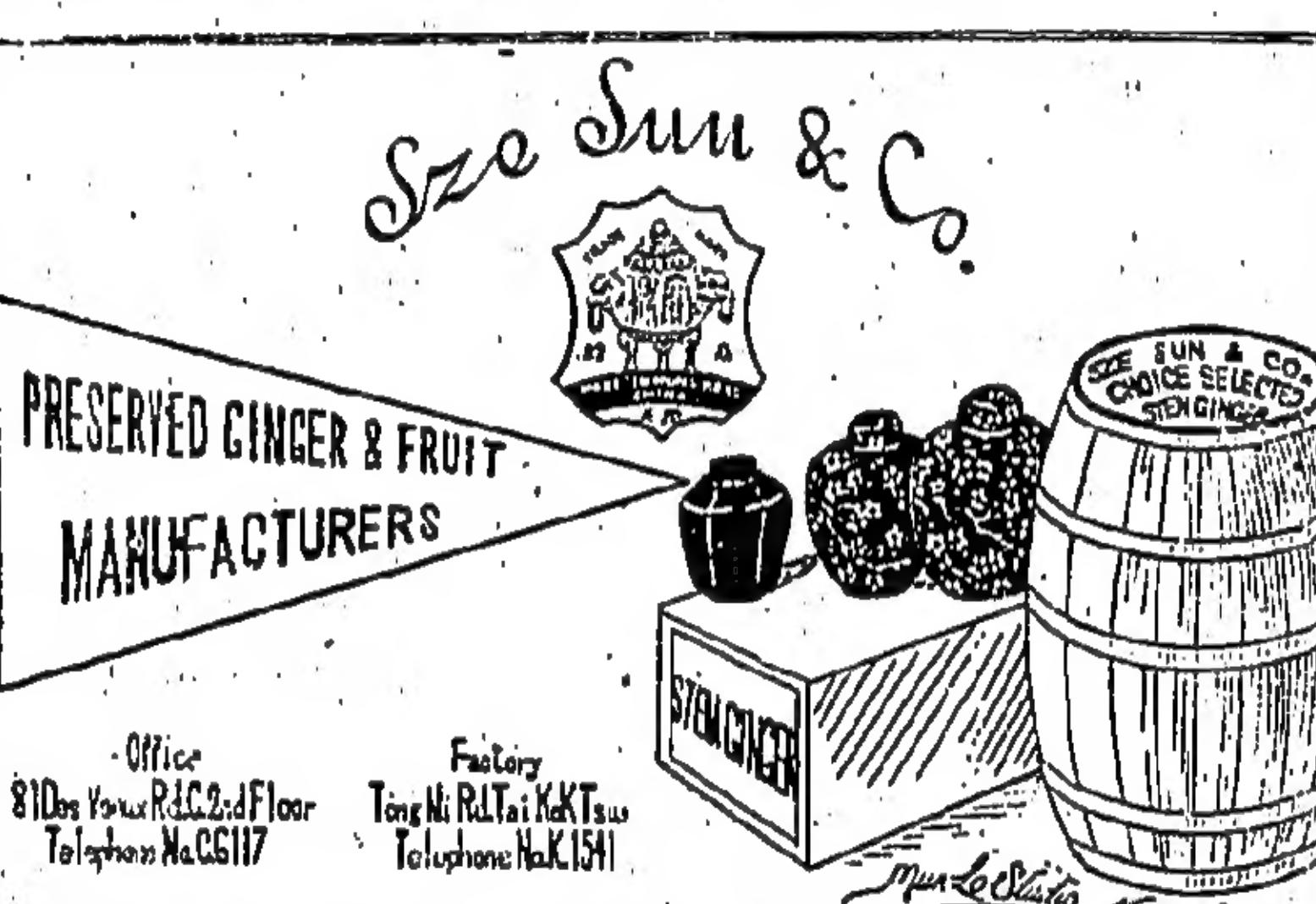
Price of Razor with cartridge of 20 Blades ... \$11.50
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DEATHS.

COE.—On June 4, in Shanghai, Douglas Witmer Coe, Jr., aged nine years, dearly beloved son of Lieut. Commdr. and Mrs. Douglas W. Coe.

DENEGRIL.—On June 5, in Shanghai, suddenly, Angelo Pietro Denegri, aged 69 years.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, June 12, 1928.

DOES FOOLHARDINESS PAY?

Foolhardiness is not incurable but it seems to have become chronic complaint among the authorities in North China. At

the very outset of the Nationalist regime in Peking, the Kuomin-chun flouts the rudimentary practices of honourable warfare and, whether by coincidence or not, Chiang Kai-shek resigns his post as commander-in-chief. In spite of the

mixed motives and inconsistency which he has shown all along, Chiang Kai-shek seems to have been a wise man this time. He appears to recognise the utter impossibility of concerning warlords to Nationalism. In

fact, it can be said that instead of Nationalism absorbing warlordism in its extension northward, Nationalism has been absorbed by warlordism.

When Chiang Kai-shek returned to the head of the Nationalist Expedition some months ago, it was said that he was prompted by a desire to make his bride, formerly Miss Mei-ling Sung, the first lady of the land in a united China. This guess is now proved to be wrong. Unless Chiang Kai-

shek's resignation is a piece of political camouflage, or a threat to recalcitrant colleagues, he must be actuated by more direct motives. He is likely to have spent many sleepless nights

nominee, Dr. C. T. Wang, the appointment of Foreign Minister at Nanking. We can see a difficult time ahead for Dr. Wang, in making explanations for his patron. We also point out the lesson of the alliance which drove the "Christian General" from Peking about three years ago; and the elimination of General Tang Seng-chi when he tried to make Nanking a vassal state of Hankow. History might be repeated in Peking, or, what happened to Hankow may also happen to Peking.

"Jix's" Bombshell.

We shall be much mistaken if the statement just made to the effect that "the new and important development" in the Prayer Book controversy, announced by Sir William Joyson Hicks, the Home Secretary, does not cause more stir than anything else that has so far arisen in connection with the wordy affair. To the average individual the controversy is, of course, tedious in the extreme, for it passes comprehension why such a matter—one so entirely for settlement by the Church Assembly—should be brought into the House of Commons to add to the labours of overworked legislators. And, according to those most deeply interested in it, though our M.P.'s "may reject, they may not alter it." It is past all belief that the House of Commons as a body would ever dream of "altering" such a book, but that they are not averse from "rejecting" it, they gave very conclusive proof. But here is "Jix"—our excellent Home Secretary and valiant opponent of the book—jauntily ignoring the more or less arrogant "may not alter" idea. He simply takes the matter completely into his hands and deals with it most refreshingly, practically and completely. But it is much too much to expect that the step he has taken will be regarded, among those who seem to believe the Prayer Book is their own special concern, as being other than a "bolt from the blue" and one by no means pleasing to their way of thinking.

POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following orders have been issued by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police:

Chinese Company.

The following members of the Chinese Company have passed their examination in Part 2 of Training Course (knowledge of Police Duties and Regulations):

Constable R.31 Kei Shun-mark—passed with credit.

Constables R.22 Leung Kwong-choi, R.60 Tso Kon-chai, and R.39 C. R. C. Ham—passed.

All ranks of the Chinese Company, including newly joined recruits, will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, June 14, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises (including inspection of arms), under Sergeant Condon. Dress and Equipment:—White Uniform, Cap with cover, Belt (no truncheon), Rifle and Side-arms; those not in possession of Uniform will attend in mufti.

Indian Company.

All recruits of the Indian Company will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, June 14, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Squad Drill under Sergeant Condon. Dress:

multif.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Thursday, June 14. Fall in at Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki.

Sharpshooters' Company.

The regular fortnightly revolver practice will take place at Kennedy Road Range on Wednesday, June 13, at 5 p.m. Uniform optional. Members will meet at the Range with their revolvers, belts and holsters.

Police Training School.

The weekly classes at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held on Wednesday, June 13, at 6 p.m.

(Sgt.) W. KENT, A.S.P., Adjutant.

Hong Kong, June 12.

In London recently

Mrs. Lilian Irene Susan King, of Hillside Cottage, Morthe, Devon, asked for dissolution of her marriage with her husband Jerome King, a chauffeur, on the ground of his misconduct. The suit was un-

decided.

Mrs. King asked the judge to exercise his discretion in her favour, as she had deserted her husband at the church door and had never lived with him.

His lordship granted a decree

in her favour.

Even in the Chinese vocabulary

CONFUCIANISM.

PAPER AT CAMBRIDGE BY MR. LO TUNG-FAN, B.A.

WHAT IT IS.

(The substance being that of a Paper read before a Study Circle of Trinity Hall, Cambridge University, on March 1, 1928, by Mr. Lo Tung-fan, B.A.)

I must thank you for the privilege of reading this paper here tonight. Being a student myself, I am not here to declare any opinion of mine, but rather to share with you all whatever ideas I may have on a subject which, I think, I have had more opportunity of studying than most of you. To attempt to describe in detail the field of ethical and political thought as covered by the name Confucianism is beyond the scope of this paper. I shall just endeavour to determine what Confucianism is, to examine some of its fundamental conceptions, and to trace and account for its influence in the civilisation of China.

Let us see what Confucianism is. What does it stand for in China? Foreign writers have often called it a religion. But there is nothing so far from the truth as to say that Confucianism is a religion.

In order to understand Confucianism, we must have it clear in our minds that it is not a religion, as such a wrong conception not only misleads us as to the true nature of its teaching but also causes us either to underrate or overestimate the influence it has had in China.

Not A Religion.

By religion I mean the popular significance of the word as connected with the idea of an obligation that binds man to an invisible god.

It is in this sense that Confucianism cannot be called a religion, as it is just a system of ethical and political theory. I can quite understand why it has been called a religion. It cannot be anything short of a religion that has been able to exercise such an influence on such a great mass of people as the Chinese in their daily, social, political and intellectual life for a period of nearly three thousand years. No religion, except Christianity, has been embraced by so great a number of people for so long a period. No religion except Christianity, has exercised such an embracing influence over the feelings, the intellect, the will, the mode of life and the actions of a people numbering over four hundred million. What can it be if not a religion? Let me tell you that it is not a religion but a teaching, a teaching, if I may call it, religiously followed by the Chinese. Sometimes it is difficult to believe that the practical wisdom of a teaching can work as great prodigies as the faith of a religion, and that a people can ceaselessly from generation to generation worship a moral life rather than a divinity.

In China there has never been firmly established a state religion, and this you must accept as a true fact in spite of the general assumption that without religion no civil society can subsist as one body corporate. If this means that in a civil society there must be some one predominant feeling which binds and harmonises the diversities of individual character, and which forms a centre round which all their deeper feelings may cluster and coalesce, then China certainly has it in the common culture as taught by Confucius. It cannot be denied that China has been bound together not by religion, but by the common teaching of Confucius.

Indeed, before the introduction of Buddhism into China in the 7th Century A.D., no religion in the true sense of the word was in existence in China. Instead, the primitive religion that is common to most early societies, had in China early taken the form of Pantheism, or the belief in the immanence of a Divine Power in the works of Nature.

"Great One."

Thus Confucius says: "Heaven does not speak, but operates in the four seasons and produces continually all things." The Chinese character for Heaven, meaning the supreme power that rules over the world with goodness and righteousness, is formed by two elementary parts: "one" and "great," signifying what is one and undivided and great. It was acknowledged that there was a ruler in Heaven who was the ruler of the great universe. The king was but his vicegerent on Earth. Thus his worship was one of the prerogatives of the reigning king who, as son of Heaven, could alone offer sacrifice to the Supreme Ruler on behalf of half the nation. Lesser ranks of officials worshipped lesser deities, such as the elements of nature, the mountains and the streams. The worship of the common people was confined to their own ancestors. And what the ancestors did in way of worship was nothing more than the performance of prescribed rituals, such as that of sacrifices and prayers.

Even in the Chinese vocabulary

which is so great as to be ever a stumbling block to foreign students, there is not a character that primarily means religion.

The character we use for the

religions that come into China

in the form of Buddhism and

Christianity is the same as the

one we use for teaching, and the ori-

ginal meaning of this character is

absolutely devoid of any religious

element. It means "purely" and

simply this: "the process by which

what is practised by those above is

followed by those below." If I

were a student of education I

might be able to tell you the true

significance and value of this

character. "To educate" in the

Western meaning is to draw out

what is best in man; but "to

educate" in the Chinese meaning is

to lead man on with good ex-

amples.

I hope you can appreciate the

difference between the Western

and Eastern processes of educa-

tion, as it represents in one as-

pect the difference between the

Western system of philosophy as

tought by Socrates and the East-

ern one as taught by Confucius.

All this we cannot follow very far

at the moment. For our purpose

it is enough to know that the very

employment of a character that

has only an educational significa-

nce to designate religions like

Buddhism and Christianity points

to the fact that in China there has

never been a truly state religion.

Human Goodness.

Confucianism is not an-

thropomorphic; it acknowledges no

divine personality. It does not

teach about the future, or the next

world. It teaches no faith in any-

DETAINING A MAN.

THREE CHINESE AGAIN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

COMPLICATED CASE.

At the Central Magistracy this morning, Mr. T. G. Bennett mentioned to Major C. Willson, O.B.E., the case in which three Chinese, Wong Fu-ling (44) described as auditor of the Hang Lee Company of No. 59, Connaught-road Central; and Yau Fook (47) and Lau Mat (45) both described as watchmen of the Shekki-junk run by the Hang Lee Company, were last week remanded by his Worship on a charge of detaining a man named "Mow Yat-chuen against his will with intent to procure ransom or benefit, at No. 59, Connaught-road Central, first floor, between May 29 and June 4, 1928.

Wong, the first accused, was also charged with (1) compounding a felony with Mow Yat-chuen between May 29 and June 4, 1928; and (2) inducing Mow Yat-chuen to execute and sign a paper with intent to defraud, at No. 59, Connaught-road Central, first floor, on June 3, 1928.

Mr. Bennett said that he appeared for the defence of all three accused, and asked for a week's remand.

Chief Detective Inspector Murphy raised no objection.

Formally Remanded.

The accused were accordingly formally remanded for a week, his Worship fixing bail in the sum of \$500 for Wong and \$100 each for the other two accused.

Mow Yat-chuen was then brought up in connection with the following charges against him:

(1) that he being a clerk of the Lee Kee firm, did defraud the said firm of the sum of \$1,198.16 in Chinese 20-cent piece on March 18, 1923, by making false entries in the cash book; and (2) that he being a servant of the Kwong Cheong Jan firm, did defraud the said firm of \$286.54, \$245.86 and \$104.65 on December 14, 1925, by making false entries in the cash book.

Mr. F. H. Loseby, for the defence, asked the Magistrate to fix a date for the hearing of the case, remarking that the sooner the case was heard the better.

Yuen Yat-hong who swore the depositions for the issuing of the two warrants against the accused in 1926, and who was absent at the last hearing of the case, when Mr. Loseby suggested that he had absconded, and C.D.I. Murphy then applied for the C.S.P. to be substituted as complainant in the case, was in Court when the case was called this morning.

The C.D.I. asked that Yuen's name be put back in the charge-sheet as the complainant in the case, as originally.

Major Willson inquired why Yuen was not available at the last hearing, and Mr. Murphy said that it was because the case had been brought to Court on the day following the arrest of the accused.

Question of Bail.

On the question of remand, Mr. Loseby suggested that his client be given bail in the sum of \$100. He said that the first defendant in the previous case, who had to face more serious charges, was given bail in the sum of \$100.

Mr. Bennett said that he represented Yuen Yat-hong, and would appear for the prosecution instead of the police now that the complainant had shown up, objecting to such small bail.

Mr. Loseby said that it was very difficult for him to prepare the defence if his client was not on bail. He did not think his client would abscond, but remarked that even if he did it would be in Mr. Bennett's favour in view of the charges against his other three clients.

Mr. Bennett said that the warrant out for the accused's arrest, which had been in existence for two years, had reference to the amount of \$10,000, and he said that it was the usual practice to fix bail around the figure concerned.

Major Willson said that he had already reduced the accused's bail to \$5,000 at the previous hearing.

Mr. Loseby said in reply to Mr. Bennett's suggestion that \$10,000 was involved, that he only had to face charges against the accused involving \$1,198, \$245 and \$194. There was nothing about the larger figure in the charges.

\$2,000 Fixed.

The Magistrate decided to further reduce bail to \$2,000.

C.D.I. Murphy objected in behalf of the police. He said that he considered \$2,000 as too light bail as the other case hinged on the present one and if this one fell through the other would automatically go by the board.

The Magistrate said that after all bail was for the purpose of holding the accused, and he did not think he would abscond on bail of \$2,000.

Mr. Murphy said that he would leave it to his Worship, remarking that Chiang Kai-shek does not intend to leave Nanking until his resignation is accepted. —Reuter

TO-DAY'S FILM.

"THE BLUE DANUBE" AT THE QUEEN'S.

A ROMANCE OF VIENNA.

With special musical accompaniment, including the beautiful waltz which inspired the production, the chief attraction at the Queen's Theatre to-day and tomorrow will be "The Blue Danube," a Continental film which features Lyn Maru, the famous Viennese film star. "The Blue Danube" is a delightful story of modern Vienna, dealing with the romance of a count and a cabaret girl. The count has previously endeavoured to break off an alliance between the girl and his young brother, only to fall in love with her himself. The theme of the picture is based upon the spirit of love, life and laughter so delicately created by the master violinist, Strauss, in his ever popular waltz. Ernest Veredes appears as a young lieutenant who is not averse from a discreet flirtation and, in this role, adds considerably to the lighter side of the story.

THRILLS AT THE WORLD.

Warner Baxter, Billie Dove, Mary Brian and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., are included in the cast of "The Air Mail," an exciting story of aviation which comes to the World Theatre to-day and tomorrow. Warner Baxter portrays the part of a leader of a daring criminal gang, who joins the air service with the purpose of robbing the mails, is regenerated by the spirit of the service and wins the love of a beautiful girl. Billie Dove plays the girl. In the story are two bands of crooks constantly spying on their leader, having learnt that he is about to reform, and a terrific battle takes place in the air, where the hero, against odds, saves the mail and routs his former cronies.

COMEDY AT THE STAR.

Douglas MacLean, the popular screen comedian, will be seen in an amusing picture, "The Sunshine Trail," which comes to the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow. The story concerns the adventures of a soldier cowboy who comes home from the war to find that he has been reported dead and that nobody will believe he is really alive. Many comic and exciting complications follow, and finally when he gets mixed up in bank robbery, he is thrown into jail. Everything comes out all right at the end of an excellent picture. The big thrill is provided by a sensational gun smash.

TAKU CHANNEL.

"MAKI" FIRED ON THE SECOND TIME.

Tokyo, Yesterday. According to a despatch to the Navy Office, Southern troops fired on the destroyer "Maki" while she was steaming down the Peiho River, whereupon the "Maki" returned the fire.

As this is the second time during the last two or three days that a similar incident has occurred, the Japanese again strongly protested.—Reuter.

[Note: The "Maki" was fired upon by Northern troops on June 9 when convoying two Japanese merchant vessels when going up the Hailuo River from Taku to Tientsin.]

On March 16, 1926, the Protocol Powers delivered a Note to the then Peking Government and a memorandum to each of the commanding commanders, insisting on Taku Channel being kept clear in accordance with the Treaty of 1901. With slight reservations, all factions accepted and there was no more trouble. Previously, however, there had been clashes with foreign men-of-war.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

NATIONALISTS WANT HIM TO STAY.

Shanghai, Yesterday. According to a report from Nanking, the Nationalist Government Council on June 10 discussed the resignation of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and decided to request him to remain in office as commander-in-chief.

General Tan Yen-kai and Mr. Chang Ching-kuang called on Chiang Kai-shek the same day and urged him not to retire from the military service as the "three Eastern provinces" (i.e. Manchuria) still remain unconquered.

The Kuo Min news agency (a Nationalist organ) understands that Chiang Kai-shek does not intend to leave Nanking until his resignation is accepted.—Reuter

SELLING PLUMS!

POLICE STATE DEFENDANT WAS "ORATING."

SMART SENTENCE.

At the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, before Mr. Schofield, a Chinese was charged with three offences, namely, having in his possession seditious pamphlets against the Japanese nation; with their distribution of the same, and with causing a disturbance on May 19.

The defendant denied possession of the pamphlets, and stated that at the time of his arrest he was singing to attract a crowd around him, so as to enable him to make a little money by the sale of plums.

A Chinese detective said that on seeing the accused addressing a large crowd in Temple-street, he went up to the "orator" and heard him say, "Chiang Kai-shek is a traitor," and a "running dog" of Japan.

His worship imposed a fine of 2 months' hard labour on the first charge, 3 months on the charge of distribution, and 6 weeks, with the alternative of a \$50 fine or the charge of causing a disturbance.

A "RED" DROWNED.

DEPORTED FROM HONG KONG TO SWATOW.

Some time ago, the local police acting on information received, arrested seven Communists who had fled from the area between Bias Bay and Swatow, after having been routed by the Cantonese army. These men were subsequently deported to Swatow. They were placed on board the s.s. "Hing Lee," but, when the vessel was near Sam-moon Customs, one of the Communists who felt that there would be no hope for him should they arrive at Swatow, jumped overboard and was drowned. The remainder were taken to Swatow under special supervision.

G.P.O. COMPETITION.

\$30 FINE FOR THE INFRINGEMENT.

Before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was formally charged with unlawfully infringing "the exclusive privilege of the Post Master General," by conveying 15 letters into the Colony, with a view to delivering same.

Sergeant Fowler said the defendant alighted from the down express train yesterday, and on being searched, 15 letters were found in his possession and, on inquiry, defendant admitted that it was his intention to deliver them to the addresses on each. "They were all addressed to different people," said the Sergeant.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$30.

London, June 9.—Dealing in the Tokyo Electric issue commenced at a premium of 3 and at midday were 3½ per cent.—Reuter.

At further stage, Mr. Lo referred to the unfairness of the censors and pointed out a few passages in the English press, which were not passed by the censors for the Chinese papers. The most glaring example was the fact that the name of the censor was struck out, only the surname being allowed to appear.

The case was further adjourned until to-day.

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A REMINDER.

CANTON'S PROTECTION FOR FOREIGNERS.

INSTRUCTIONS REPEATED.

Yesterday afternoon, Lieut.-Col. F. Eaves, D.S.O., continued the hearing of the case against the Hong Kong "Sun Po," summoned at the instance of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs for publishing matters which had not been censored.

Mr. Lau Sheuk-chong, Chinese official of the S.C.A., was recalled at the instance of Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence.

This witness was questioned by Mr. Lo as well as Mr. Fitzroy and the Magistrate, and his replies were such that at the end of his examination Col. Eaves remarked:

"This witness is about the most maddening witness I have ever come across."

An interpreter named Lo Kam-chak deposed that on May 8 he warned the defendant, on the instruction of the S.C.A., that he was not to publish any literature or articles promoting a boycott against Japan. The witness was sure that the interview with the defendant and the editors of other Chinese papers took place before the time the article complained of was published in the "Sun Po."

Mr. Lau Sheuk-chong said, in reply to Mr. Lo, that when a document was submitted to him for censoring, he crossed out anything to which he objected. Matters which he approved, he initialled. He added, however, that the old practice was to initial at the end of the whole paper. Instead of each separate item.

By the Magistrate: On May 8 it was the practice to initial every paragraph that was passed, this had been going on since some time in April last.

Mr. Lo drew his Worship's attention that there was one point which he had tried to make clear in previous examination of "this very difficult witness" and that was whether the practice of initialling just once for a whole page of matter was adopted at any time. Witness had said that there was only one innovation since the beginning of this case and that was that blank spaces were filled with cross. He asked his Worship to note that.

At further stage, Mr. Lo referred to the unfairness of the censors and pointed out a few passages in the English press, which were not passed by the censors for the Chinese papers. The most glaring example was the fact that the name of the censor was struck out, only the surname being allowed to appear.

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PARROT

LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

According to a Tientsin telegram to the "Shunpao," Th. 3,350,000 in pearls was shipped to that port from Shanghai, as well as Ths. 780,000 in silver.

Shakespeare Birthplace Trustees will open the poet's birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon, and Anne Hathaway's Cottage on Sunday afternoon during the summer.

The fountain which the Benchers have placed in the garden of the Inner Temple, E.C., was turned on by Sir W. Francis Kylin Taylor, Master of the Garden.

The Rev. G. A. Studert-Kennedy ("Woodbine Willie") preached the sermon at the morning service at Buckingham Palace, at which the King and Queen were present.

Bournemouth police are trying to establish the identity of a woman of about middle age found dead in a gas-filled bedroom at a house at which she lodged at Fokesdown.

A first edition, first issue, copy of "A True Declaration of the Estate of the Colonie in Virginia," printed in London in 1610, realised £350 at Messrs. Sotheby's.

Two armed robbers, found guilty by the military court, were executed by order of Gen. Chien Ta-chun, the Gendarmerie Commissioner, Shanghai, at the scene of their last crime.

H.M.S. "Odin" (1,540 tons), the first of the six submarines of "O" class provided for the 1926 estimates, one of the most powerful in the world, was launched at Chatham.

A coolie, who held up a B.A.T. female worker with an imitation pistol and took two gold rings from off her fingers, was sentenced in the Provisional Court, Shanghai to three years' imprisonment.

Three hundred men employed in the Gorsenion, Mardy, and Grovesend tinplate works of the Grovesend group, near Swansea, Glamorgan, ceased work because a workman had received notice for an alleged breach of regulations.

The altogether ridiculous part which boys and girls in their teens have been allowed to play in Chinese politics during the Nationalist upheaval would never have been possible had those students been accustomed to rigid discipline while they were at school.—"Straits Times."

The C. M. S. "Kwanglee," which arrived in Shanghai from Canton, brought 1,600,000 rounds of ammunition, 9,000 hand grenades and 100,000 pairs of sandals for use of the Nationalist forces at the war front. In addition there was a large quantity of miscellaneous supplies.

Among the Hong Kong passengers on the "President Madison" when she arrived yesterday from Manila were Mr. W. W. Baer, Mrs. L. Dodge and Mr. A. L. Ryan. Through passengers include Mr. B. V. Bush and Captain and Mrs. D. B. Howard for Shanghai, Miss A. N. Telegan for Kobe and Mr. W. H. Butt and Mr. T. M. Church for Seattle.

Mr. Ho Iu, compradore to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Hong Kong, has been thanked by the honorary secretary of the Singapore Relief Fund for Shantung. It will be recalled that Mr. Ho Iu wished to send a donation but as there was no fund locally, he remitted \$500 to the Singapore fund. The letter from Singapore says:—"I thank you on behalf of my Committee for this contribution to this Fund and the spirit in which this was made is greatly appreciated."

The will of the late Mr. Rev. D. Cohen, of Condover Hall, Shropshire, a director of Lewis's, Ltd., drapers and outfitters of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, was proved in Liverpool, at £1,218,286. Death duties totalling £162,646 have been paid. The net personality is £642,813. Mr. Cohen, who died at Cannes in March last, aged 64, was a prominent racehorse owner, and recently gave £10,000 for cancer research. He was a brother of Major J. B. Brunel Cohen, Conservative M.P. for Fairfield.

According to a letter received at the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China, Mr. Chu Siu-lan, a Nationalist official and an enthusiastic supporter of Y. M. C. A. work in Chungking, has donated 10,000 square feet of land to the Chungking Y. M. C. A. as the site for a model village for the workers such as the one at Poonting. The land is situated in the centre of a busy industrial district surrounded by many factories. Elaborate plans are now being made to begin construction work on the land in the immediate future.

The date of the theatrical garden party has been advanced a week to June 12, at the Royal Hospital grounds, Chelsea, S.W.

The Hon. Treasurer of Shanghai St. Andrew's Society acknowledge, the receipt of £200 from Mr. John Evans.

Reports are prevalent in Russian military circles that Ataman Semenoff has secretly gone to Shanghai but his whereabouts are unknown.

The Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of distress in the mining areas recently amounted to £79,000, including £1,000 from the British Legion.

Canton telegrams to the Chinese press state that the Canton-Hong Kong air mail and passenger service will shortly be inaugurated, says a Shanghai paper.

A fine of £20 or, in default, one month's hard labour, was imposed by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on a Chinese who, on Saturday night, refused to be searched when stopped by a detective in Temple-street, Yaumati. The prisoner had a previous conviction for stealing.

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Mr. John Edward Singleton, K.C., has been appointed additional Judge of the High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man, to be styled the "Judge of Appeal."

Captain McIntosh, the Imperial Airways pilot, created a new air record by flying 600 miles non-stop from Berlin to London in four and a half hours.

Mr. R. P. Braish has resigned his seat on the Kinta Sanitary Board on going to live in Penang. A resolution appreciating his services was passed and recorded in the minutes of the Board at its last meeting.

The Zionist Organisation announces that Mr. Bernhard Baron, the head of Carreras, Ltd., has sent £5,000 to the executive in Jerusalem for constructive works to be executed by Jewish workers in Palestine.

Suicide while of Unsound Mind was the verdict at the inquest at Burwash, Sussex, on Herbert Taylor, owner of the gas-workers and a member of the parish council, whose body was found on the railway.

Before leaving the Belvoir Hunt Kennels, near Grantham, for a new appointment with the Holderness Hounds, Nimrod Capell, the retiring huntsman, was presented with a cheque for £725 from 148 subscribers.

The following wireless message was received by Captain E. L. M. Barrett from Mr. H. R. B. Hancock, captain of the Hong Kong inter-port cricket team which left in the "Empress of Canada". Recovery. A thousand thanks to all for wonderful hospitality. Dick."

At a meeting of the Shanghai General Committee to Oppose the Atrocities Perpetrated by Japanese Troops, further plans to continue the boycott were discussed. It was also suggested that a campaign should be instituted to increase the consumption of home products.

Nine armed robbers, charged with the commission of a number of armed robberies during last year, came up for sentence in the Provisional Court, Shanghai. They received, respectively, 18 years, eight years, eight years, eight years and six months, ten years, 15 years, 15 years, eight years, and nine years.

The record temperature for May, of 109 degrees says the "N.C. Daily Mail" of May 29, recalls the fact that Tientsin experienced last year a very hot time, later in the summer, the maximum for June being 104, July 109, and August 100. The heat spells were distinguished by their unpleasantly long duration.

In the rear of Regimental Headquarters building at the American Compound in Race Course-road, says the "North China Star," is a bronze memorial tablet that was erected after the Boxer Rebellion. Under U. S. Marines on the first line of the wounded one reads the name of First Lieutenant Smedley Butler. This is the same Smedley Butler who is now the commanding general of the Marines stationed in Tientsin.

Mr. W. E. Hollands, of the P.W.D., was involved in a motor accident on Saturday afternoon but, fortunately, was not seriously injured. He was travelling west along Morrison Gap-road in a private ricksha when, at the junction of Stubbs-road, a motor cycle combination, driven by a Chinese contractor, collided with the ricksha. Mr. Hollands was thrown out but beyond a shaking was none the worse for his experience.

Captain F. H. Elderton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Principal Sea Transport Officer in Shanghai for the past 15 months, left with his wife, by the P. & O. s.s. "Delta." Captain Elderton was previously in China at the time of the Boxer Rebellion when he was at Taku and Shanhaikuan. For his services at that time, he was awarded the China medal and the Releif of Peking medal. After the departure of Captain Elderton, will be under Captain E. L. Greive, D.S.O., R.N., as Sea Transport Officer in Charge.

An inquest was held at Shanghai Public Mortuary over the body of a Chinese who was shot by two unknown persons. It appears that the deceased and his cousin went to Kiangwan to arrange for the purchase of some mud, and on their way there met another man in Pinglun Road. Further on they were joined by another, and in Thorburn Road, near the Settlement boundary, two of the men fired at the deceased and his cousin. A verdict was returned that death was due to bullet wounds inflicted by a person or persons unknown.

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Sport Columns

IN THE RING.

CHANCES OF THE BIG FIGHT.

[By Eugene Corri.]

These are early days to discuss the prospects of Tom Heeney against Gene Tunney. But the giant New Zealander has, I feel, surely captured the public mind of this country, and you may be interested to know that he is adding favourably to the impression formed of him by the American critics.

With John Mortimer, who with his brother Bernard, has had all to do with bringing him to the front, Heeney is bedding down to training, and my latest news from the other side is that, long before the time of the contest, his physical shape will have reached near to perfection.

It is in Heeney's favour that he is not likely to be troubled by the climate. In a month or so he will be doing his work at Atlantic City under a blistering sun, but, no matter how hot the weather, Heeney will not be incommoded in the least. When I was over in Atlantic City to see Dempsey, then in training for his fight with Carpenter, the heat was terrible. Dempsey did not feel the effects of it at all. But not so Carpenter, who was preparing at Manhattan. He was ever obsessed by fear of sunstroke.

Those who have not been to New York in late June and mid-July have no conception how the weather affects a stranger. I am not pretending that Carpenter could not find true physical fitness because of the weather, but there is no doubt that he found it impossible to work in the open as he would have liked. Heeney, as I am assured, is already acclimatised, and no amount of work is likely to worry him. When I saw him off at Southampton, I decided that he would have to shed the better part of a couple of stones. This, he told me, he would do without the slightest hardship.

Taking No Chances.

Tunney has never carried any blubber; and I can well believe that he is always in fighting trim. But he is of the type who will never take a chance. He has planned a three months' preparation, and if he were told that he might take victory for granted, Pll warrant that he would reply—"The fighter, no matter the opposition, who trades upon his feeling of strength, is the fighter who is given to coming a purler." Ninety-five per cent. of his country's critics have all along assured him that Heeney will be an easy mark. Very wisely Tunney does not believe them. He is out to attain the same standard of fitness that he set up when he toppled Dempsey off his throne at Philadelphia.

Whatever may be thought of George Cook, it will not be denied that there has seldom been a more useful or a more conscientious Dobbins. I have come to regard him as the Scaman Hayes among heavy-weights.

You remember Hayes' Peggy Bettinson, whenever it was desired to put a budding champion through a gruelling test, trotted out the scaman, and if the rising hope survived, we knew his capacity to a nicely.

Now, if there is any heavyweight who would prove that he is of uncommon stock, I should advise that he be put against George Cook. There is no better trial horse, as you who saw him against Frank Moody, at Liverpool at the beginning of the week, will allow. It is all to the credit of Cook that he earned a division of honours against the Welsh fighter. The result certainly shows that the Australian is by no means a back number. I have never seen in Cook a champion. I saw him in his first fight in this country, and insisted that his limitations were very marked.

Fast and Plucky.

He has not the reach to make him an exceptional fighter, and clearly does not suggest that he has not been taught in a regular way. But he has more than average speed of foot, and, like a true Australian, he is game right through. There were those who saw in him a fighter to beat Carpenter. I never shared that view; neither will I have it that the Frenchman earned disqualification in the fight at Olympia. But for all that, heavyweights in Europe being what they are, Cook may be counted upon to give the public a run for their money.

Milligan has gone into training for the fight with the American middle-weight Rosenblom, and is chockful of optimism. Very soon we shall be hearing of the various fighters being hard at work for the series of contests to be staged at Stamford Bridge. If Milligan succeeds—*"Sports Despatch."*

AN EASY WIN.

SOMERSET DEFEATS WORCESTER.

London, Yesterday.
Somerset beat Worcestershire by nine wickets.
Worcester 116 (White 5 for 57) and 115 (Hill 5 for 36).
Somerset 131 (Turbo 6 for 54) and 102 for 1.—Reuter.

INTERPORT BOWLS.

INVITATION TO LOCALS FROM SHANGHAI.

Mr. C. J. Taechi, the Hon. Secretary of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association, has received a communication from the Hon. Secretary of the Lawn Bowls Association at Shanghai asking that a team of Hong Kong bowlers be sent to the Northern port for the annual Interport match. It is suggested that the game should be played at Happy Valley, on the ground provided by Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman, Director of Public Works, to whom the Club's thanks are extended, as also to the Royal Naval Recreation Club, whose ground was used.

The letter will be placed before the next meeting of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association.

SCRUM-HALVES.

TWO PROMISING SCHOOL PLAYERS.

At the close of a season in which the half-back problem has been giving the Rugby selectors—official and unofficial—a great deal to think about, it is pleasing to observe that two of the cleverest and most promising players at the schools this year occupy that position. Of course, it does not do to look too far ahead, for youth who make their mark at school too often fall into the background when they reach senior football. But there is no harm in hoping for the best, and, if the two in question develop, as they may reasonably be expected to do, it looks as if one or other, or both, would help to overcome a real difficulty in the near future.

About ten years ago the "Championship" schools produced two exceptionally good scrum-halves—J. A. R. Selby, of George Watson's College, who played heroically for Scotland the year he became a Watsonian; and A. O. Wishart, an outstanding member of Merchiston's 1919-20 champion fifteen, who later became one of Galas' best backs, and played on one occasion in a trial at Inverleith. This season the same two schools have provided us with a pair of scrum-halves—D. M. Oliver, and W. R. Logan—who would cause no surprise if they eventually achieved as great distinction as Selby and Wishart. Indeed, one or two of their more adventurous supporters have already "selected" them in "Letters to the Editor."

It was extremely interesting to see Logan and Oliver against each other in the two matches between Merchiston and Watson's last winter. In these meetings we got an excellent idea of the strong points of each player's game, although comparison was somewhat difficult on account of the fact that, both times Oliver had the inestimable advantage of playing behind winning forwards.

One could not help being attracted by the quick thinking, sure handling, and extraordinary resource in attack of the Watson's scrum-half, for all those merits were given full scope. But just as fine was the unbiring defensive work of Logan, who seemed to be constantly going down to the ball, and the courageous manner in which he would now and then break away from the scrum to set his backs on the move. Honours might fairly be counted even on these two encounters. It was a case of "diamond cut diamond" all the time.

It is believed that Logan will be at Merchiston to captain his school for another season. Oliver, on the other hand, will have left school by the time another season comes round. Recently he was on tour with the Watsonians in the North of England, created a great impression at half against Northumberland, and also performed successfully at Hartlepool in his old position of centre three-quarter. It will be interesting to see what progress he makes next season, and whether he makes for himself a regular place in the Watsonian side.

—Athenian.

Milligan has gone into training for the fight with the American middle-weight Rosenblom, and is chockful of optimism. Very soon we shall be hearing of the various fighters being hard at work for the series of contests to be staged at Stamford Bridge. If Milligan succeeds—*"Sports Despatch."*

LADIES' HOCKEY.

SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

REDUCED SUBSCRIPTION.

The second annual general meeting of the club was held at the Helena May Institute, at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 11th instant. Miss E. J. Coppin took the chair.

Of Club Members, the following were present:—Mrs. H. R. Andrews, Misses E. Baker, E. Bell, I. Bell, E. J. Coppin, B. Franklin, P. Goodall, M. Hanson, E. Laign, N. McNeillie, E. O'Hagan, M. Pope, E. Russell, D. Stanton, M. Wallace, J. Whyte.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—Captain:—Mrs. H. R. Andrews; Hon. Secretary:—Miss E. J. Coppin; (Asst.) Hon. Secretary:—Miss P. Goodall; Hon. Treasurer:—Miss E. R. Bell.

The accounts were read and passed, showing a balance in hand of \$21.10.

It was announced that during the year eight matches were played, which four were won by the Club, three lost, and one drawn. In addition to matches, weekly practice games were played at Happy Valley, on the ground provided by Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman, Director of Public Works, to whom the Club's thanks are extended, as also to the Royal Naval Recreation Club, whose ground was used.

As regards subscription, on the Club's formation it was decided that this should be \$5 per annum, (no Entrance Fee). At this meeting, however, it was decided that on account of increased membership and \$1 Entrance Fee would be sufficient. The Club will welcome the addition of still further regular playing members, whose applications may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, care of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

FILIPINOS ANNOUNCE THEIR WITHDRAWAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hong Kong Tennis Association announces that the Filipino Club have withdrawn from the League.

HONG TENNIS.

Entries for the annual Hong Doubles Handicap organised by the Hong Kong Cricket Club will close on June 24. Last year the competition ended in a win for W. B. Cornaby and A. Plerey (ove. 3/6), of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., who beat W. L. Dunbar and A. W. Hay Edis (scr.) of Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie by two sets to one in the final.

Elevated to the Peacock. There was great joy when Mr. "Chuck" Burkhill, with a few appropriate remarks, presented Mr. Toeg with a coloured portrait of Alligator, the gift of a few racing friends, supplementing this with the announcement that the Stewards had decided there had been a regrettable omission from the Birth-day Honours list and accordingly had decided to raise "Sir John" to "Lord Alligator."

Mr. Toeg blushingly responded

S'HAI "GIMCRACK."

CELEBRATING ALLIGATOR'S VICTORIES

ENJOYABLE FUNCTION.

It was left to the veteran racing owner in the Shanghai Race Club, Mr. R. E. Toeg, to revive what used to be one of the Settlement's most enjoyable functions—the unofficial Gimcrack Dinner. Mr. Toeg last Tuesday evening invited a representative gathering of racing men to dinner at the Race Club in celebration of the successes of Alligator, who won the Poumating Cup and the Shanghai Derby and was third in the Champions at the recent Spring Meeting, and followed it up by winning the Kiangwan Derby Cup. Such pleasant functions used to be regular occasions in the racing seasons, but of late have fallen into abeyance. The enthusiasm and good-fellowship displayed at Mr. Toeg's dinner were ample proof that the revival was very welcome.

The tables were artistically decorated with Mr. Toeg's racing colours of crimson and violet, further set off with pots of fuchsias of the same colours and, with an imposing collection of massive silver trophies. Mr. Toeg's son, too, took a hand and produced a menu card at the same time amusing and artistic, a portrait of the pony and his owner being supported by two alligators "proper," whilst below was a sketch of "Sir John Fishes One Out." The card was bound in the crimson and violet, and within the diners were informed that they had the choice, amongst many good things, of "potage Alligator," "Alligator curry," and "Alligator pears."

The menu cards for Mr. Victor Halmovitch and Mr. William Hu were further embellished with their respective portraits, splendidly executed in colours by Mr. Edmund Toeg.

Following the dinner, there were speeches, brief but multitudinous. Mr. "Buffy" Maithland taking a vindictive delight in reminding the host of any prospective orators who might have been overlooked. Elevated to the Peacock. There was great joy when Mr. "Chuck" Burkhill, with a few appropriate remarks, presented Mr. Toeg with a coloured portrait of Alligator, the gift of a few racing friends, supplementing this with the announcement that the Stewards had decided there had been a regrettable omission from the Birth-day Honours list and accordingly had decided to raise "Sir John" to "Lord Alligator."

Mr. Toeg blushingly responded and, to the accompaniment of vigorous applause from his fellow-ancient, Mr. Brodie A. Clarke, reminded the company that he had been racing in Shanghai for 46 years and would be the rage of Shanghai.—"N. C. Daily News."

TEASERS.

Answers to To-day's Questions.

1. On special occasions such as Coronations.

2. 1.027 to 1.034.

3. An inert gas of the atmosphere, discovered by Sir W. Ramsay in 1898.

4. Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.

5. James II and his first wife.

6. The Norfolk Regiment.



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sight 2/1 1/2

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sight 1342 1/2

On Berlin 186 1/2

On demand 186 1/2

On New York 50

Credits, 60 days' sight 51 1/2

On Bombay 186 1/2

Wire 186 1/2

On demand 186 1/2

On Calcutta 186 1/2

Wire 186 1/2

On demand 186 1/2

On Manila 100 1/4

On Shanghai 75

30 day's sight (private paper) 106 1/2

On Yokohama 106 1/2

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Silver (per oz.) 9 1/2

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RADIO TOPICS

RADIO IN NATIONAL
RELATIONS.[By Dr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe
F. Inst. P. The eminent scientist
and radio inventor.]With the formation, in March
1925, of the Union Internationale
de Radiophonie, with its permanent
seat in Geneva, international relations
entered upon a phase hitherto unknown.In order to realise the full significance
of the new departure, let us
for the moment substitute the
Press for the broadcasting companies,
and imagine the European
newspapers arriving at an agreement
comparable to that of the
"Plan de Genève." The European
population would have been par-
celled out into eighty-three areas,
within each of which one newspaper
had a practical monopoly of
publicity, a voice which predominated
over all other voices, without fear of interruption by its
neighbours. That alone would have given a power and prestige to the
Press hitherto undreamt of.But the International Broadcasting
Union has done more than that.
Not only has it distributed wave-
lengths in proportion to the area,
population, and activity of the various
States concerned, and guaranteed
them against mutual interference,
but it has established the principle of active co-operation,
based on mutual respect and goodwill.
It has been agreed that no
broadcasting station shall transmit
anything likely to give offence
to its neighbours.

Anxious to Avoid Controversy.

This admirable agreement may
be fairly easy to carry out in the
present state of broadcasting, when
those in charge of the stations are
anxious to avoid anything in the
nature of controversy. But the real
test will come in broadcasting news
and comments regarding matters
on which public opinion in neighbouring
States diverges considerably.
It is amusing to hear Moscow and Warsaw shouting more
less well disguised propaganda at each other. One wonders which
will prove the more persuasive of
the two—the flexible consonants of
the Polish Radio or the still more
flexible vowels of the Old Komintern.
The comments of Kovno station on the Vilna question had a
distinctly patriotic bias, but showed
more restraint than the Lithuanian
newspapers. The old observation that the acquisition of
power breeds a sense of responsibility
has not failed in this case.
When Russia will have joined the
"gentleman's agreement" about
broadcasting, a firm foundation
will have laid for a United
States of Europe.The main difficulty in the way of
the creation of a sense of unity
among European nations is the linguistic
one. It is by no means true, as Esperantists contend, that
all international disputes are due to
misunderstandings attributable
to differences of language. Some
of the bloodiest wars, even in
modern times, have been fought between
people speaking the same language.
The Austro-Prussian war, the American civil war, and
the Irish rebellion were fought between
combatants speaking the same
language and inheriting the same
civilization.And these wars were not commercial
wars. Austria and Prussia
fought for the sake of pride and
power. America was divided on
the issues of slavery and self-
determination. Ireland fought for
freedom, although that freedom
might bring commercial ruin and
industrial stagnation. There was
war in heaven before there was
war on earth, the war of ideas and
ideals. The best way to stop men
killing each other is to preserve
harmony among their ideals.An Influence for Peace.
It is in this direction that broadcasting
can exercise an influence
making for peace. The national
wireless programmes give a faithful
picture of the national taste, ofthe opinions, the hopes, and the aspirations
of the people. This is particularly noticeable in countries
which, like Great Britain, Germany,
Austria, Italy and Scandinavia,
have adopted the system of indirect
State ownership.In listening to Dutch stations,
one may indeed get the impression
from the voluminous police news
that criminals are unusually active
there; and Barcelona, broadcasting
from a place where they make artificial
pearls, gives an impression of
commercialism far remote from the
true nature of Spain. But the international listener, who roams
through Europe with the aid of his
four-valve receiving set gradually
acquires a sense of comforting
familiarity, of being at home in a
larger world beyond the frontier,
among people different from his
own, and interesting in proportion
to that difference.In becoming familiar with the
various European stations, the listener
finds that the linguistic difficulty
gradually disappears. He
learns to understand the semi-military
"Achtung!" of the German
stations, the punctilious "Bonsoir,
Mesdemoiselles; bonsoir Messieurs" of
France, and the "Buonanotte a tutti" of Rome. He
learns that "Lahku noc" is
Serbian for "Goodnight," that
the Dutch "Wel te rusten" is intended
to wish him happy slumbers. He becomes acquainted with
quite a number of unfamiliar national
anthems, and acquires a vivid impression of a "Concert of
Europe" where all is harmony and
benevolence.International Sympathy.
One must not build too many
hopes on this beginning. Some of
us remember that until just before
the War the Eiffel Tower was in
the habit of sending out most affectionate
greetings to "tous les chers amis de F.L." But we can hardly
compare a small number of Morse
readers who understood and felt
the warmth of these messages with
the millions affected by modern
broadcasting. The constant daily
experience of international sympathy
and co-operation must have a lasting effect on the mutual
attitude of nations.We need not look forward to the
reduction of the number of languages
to a minimum in order to break down the barriers between
nations. The world loses by the
earth of every language which has
been used and cultivated by great
thinkers and writers for expressing
their thoughts.Greece owes the success of its
struggle for independence to
Europe and the love inspired by
Homer and Plato. The debt we
owe to Greece has been paid back a
hundredfold. Broadcasting makes
it possible for every nation to make
a free gift of its cultural treasures
to all. Such gifts make enmity impossible.

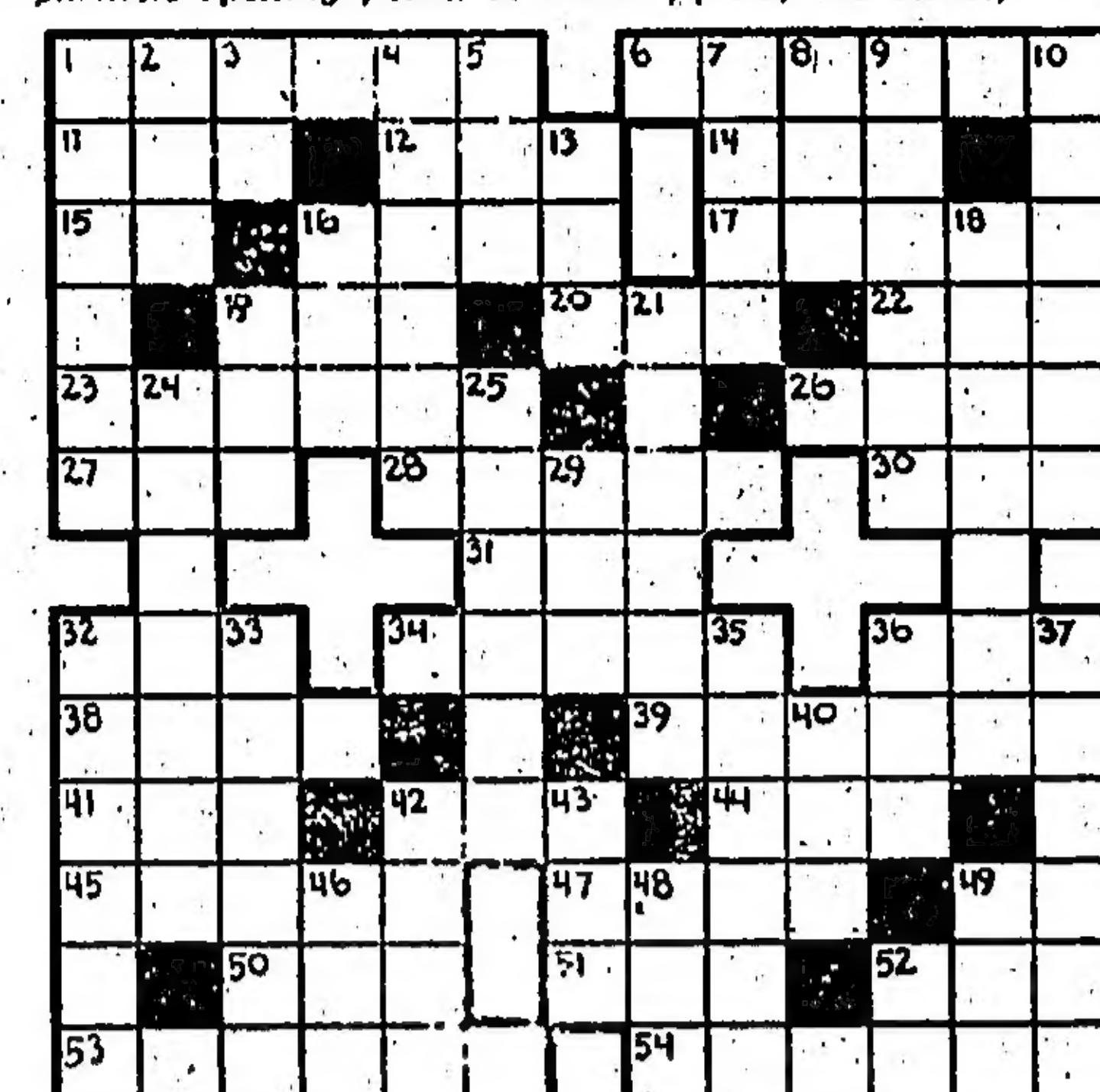
PRISON NOTES.

At Rheinbach, Prussia, on Sun-
days and holidays, the inmates of
the prison are subjected to the
process of broadcasting. It is
to be presumed that they look for-
ward with pleasure to these contacts
with the life beyond the walls."I cannot say offhand what
Greek Sunday programme is
like, but I hope it is not such as to
provide the prisoners with the mental
equivalent of "forcible feeding."

Rush Act in London Office.

This seems the worst outrage on
an innocent lady since the daughter
of Demeter was carried off to the underworld: "The office
boy had a standing order to look
through the papers each morning
and cut out anything about new
ideas for wireless and similar
matters, which were the manager's
special hobby. Among a recent
batch of cuttings was one from the Manchester Guardian
headed 'Persephone in London.' On
being confronted with it the youth
confessed that he had not read be-BROADCASTING AND
EDUCATION.How broadcasting may be developed
from a medium to provide entertainment,
into a service which will enlighten the nation and vastly
increase the people's range of knowledge,
is explained in the report of a Committee held in England
which under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Hadow, has recently
been examining the problems of wireless and adult education.The report calls for the creation
of a Central Council for Adult
Education and a series of Area
Councils to interpret local opinion.
The main body would be composed
of representatives from important
educational sources, and a proportion
of nominated members; and a member
from each Area Council would have
a place on the Central Council.
It is laid down that both in matter
and presentation the broadcast programme requires
the greatest freedom of experiment,
and "controversial subjects should
not be cut out." Strict care, however,
must be taken that speakers have
a proper sense of their responsibility.In their conclusions, the Committee
emphatically dissent from the prophecies of those who hold,
like Mr. H. C. Wells, that as soon
as the novelty has worn off, interest
in broadcasting will be spent.
Unless this place is taken by some
new invention, they maintain that
broadcasting "is likely to become
one of the most powerful forces in
the modern world."The most satisfactory method
of providing a regular educational
service would be to set aside the
whole or the main part, of one
wave-length capable of covering
the country for a special service of
lectures, music, &c." Until then, a
proportion of the time in general
programmes should be allotted to general talks, and appropriate
periods in the day reserved for
more formal education. The
fact that broadcasting is a public
service is held to strengthen the
case for using it in the interests of
national education.It is acknowledged that a general
raising of the standard of reception
is of the highest importance, and a service of visiting and
advisory engineers should, it is claimed,
assist those responsible for sets
which have an educational purpose.
Advice should be made available to
secure the efficient construction of
apparatus. The Committee suggests
that the "follow-up" policy ini-
tiated by the B. B. C. should be
developed by increased publicity,
by a weekly illustrated educational
journal, and by a closely organized
advisory system.The cost of the developments
outlined, can and ought, it is de-
clared, to be met out of that part
of the revenue for licences which
is at present retained by the Post-
master-General, over and above the
costs of collection and administra-
tion.A delightful concert was broad-
cast by the C.B.A., Shanghai,
recently, Miss Taylor,
who is leaving shortly for
her home in Canada, singing,
and Mr. Murry Gilbert Davies giving
a new selection of songs from
his extensive repertoire. Mrs.
McNeill, well known to all for
her excellent piano-playing, came
to the rescue in the unavoidable
absence of Miss Peggy Davies and
accompanied Mr. Murray Gilbert
Davies and Miss Taylor throughout
the evening; she likewise gave
some solos. The mandolin trio
were a novelty as it is some time
since the radio world heard Professor
Wolkoff and Messrs. Mishkin
and Gindler.beyond the heading, but his disyllabic
rendering of the first word had
suggested some sort of receiving
gadget which could be carried in a
lady's handbag."

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert
but our readers are warned to look out for occasional
phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)

HORIZONTAL

1-What is a widow sometimes called?

6-To recommit

11-Rather than

12-Combining form.

Air

14-Bondage (abbr.)

15-Bodily (chem. sym.)

16-Girl's name

17-An American Confederate general

18-Premix. Three

20-Dermal

22-A greasy liquid

23-A gaseous compound

given off by

petroleum

26-The heroine of Wagner's opera

Lohengrin?

27-Premix

28-To run away with a lover

30-A silly person

31-Girl's name

32-Royal Mail Steamer (abbr.)

34-What enchantress transformed Ulysses and his companions into swine?

35-A female servant (Anglo-Ind.)

50

51

52

53

54

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

25-Eastern son of Isaac

26-Postponed for future consideration

27-A prefix.

41-Me (French)

42-Have (Scot.)

44-Salt

46-A fireplace (Scot.)

47-A thin strip of wood used to support a coat of plaster

49-Prefix. Two

50-Over (post.)

51-To lose energy or power

52-What is a large inland body of water sometimes called?

53-Calcareous material deposited by springs

64-What English poet was post laureate in 1879?

65-Everything

67-The only poem of English blood

68-Interjection. Contempt

70-In this place

43-Old times (peas.)

45-To suffer

48-Help

49-An insect

52-N. W. State of the U. S. (abbr.)

VERTICAL (Cont.)

9-A small space in a network of veins, as on leaves

10-A city in N. E. Texas

13-Unhealed

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NAKAMURA
No. 23, Stanley Street,
2nd floor.**TRIAL RECALLED.**MADELEINE SMITH WHO
FACED CHARGE OF MURDER.**HER DEATH CONFIRMED.**

Official confirmation was received in Glasgow last month of the death in the United States of Madeline Smith, whose trial in the High Court in Edinburgh in July, 1867, caused a great sensation throughout the British Isles.

The charge was that she murdered her lover, Pierre Emile L'Angelier, by the administration of arsenic. The trial, which lasted nine days, ended in a verdict of "Not proven," and she left the court a free woman.

Madeline Smith was only 21 when she had to face the terrible ordeal in the High Court. She was the eldest of a highly respected Glasgow family living in India Street, her father being a prosperous architect. Madeline possessed beauty, vivacity, and an adventurous spirit, and on her return from her English boarding-school took the cares of housekeeping and management off her mother's shoulders. About two years before the trial she was introduced to Pierre Emile L'Angelier, a native of Jersey, and a clerk at ten shillings a week in the employment of Huggins and Co., Glasgow. Though a hopelessly ineligible suitor, L'Angelier became infatuated with Madeline, and visited her clandestinely in India-street and latterly at 7 Blythswood-square, a house now occupied by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Agricultural College.

Fatal Illness.

Madeline soon tired of him, and asked for the return of her letters. This he refused to do, and threatened to blacken her by showing them to her father. Madeline implored for mercy. She then apparently took him back into favor, and wrote him as passionately, before begging him to come and see her, narrates the "Glasgow Herald."

Once in February, 1867, and twice in March, L'Angelier was taken ill with internal pains, and a third attack of this malady proved fatal. He died in his lodgings on March 23, having returned in the small hours of the morning in a state of acute illness. This sudden death struck his employers and friends as peculiar, and a post mortem examination was held, which left no doubt that he had died from a large dose of arsenic, of which 82 grains were found in the stomach alone. Madeline's letters were found in his room and at his place of business, with the inevitable result that she was arrested and charged with having administered poison to him on three occasions, the third time with fatal results.

It was alleged that she poisoned her lover by giving him a cup of coffee in which arsenic was placed, the beverage being handed him through a basement window in the house in Blythswood-square.

Riddle Unsolved.

All Great Britain, states Miss F. Tennyson Jesse, in the "Trial of Madeline Smith," was agitated over the trial, and there were three points of view held by three different schools of thought. There were strong pro-Madelenites who contested that she was innocent and that L'Angelier had committed suicide; equally strong anti-Madelenites, convinced that murder had been committed by her, and that she should pay the penalty; and a third school, in which probably most students of the case have found themselves ever since, which declared in effect—"Probably she did it, but anyhow he deserved it." Certainly very vital evidence necessary to prove her guilt was lacking. That evidence can never be forth-

According to the Chinese press, Shanghai, an application made by the Nantao Tramway Co. to the Bureau of Public Utilities for permission to increase their scale of fares has been refused on the ground that there is no necessity for such an increase.



Adolphe Menjou, one of the best known and best dressed actors in American motion pictures, and Kathryn Carver, also a motion picture actress, photographed on their arrival at Saint-Lazare, Paris, France, from America. Mr. Menjou and Miss Carver will be married in Paris on May 10, but in the meantime they will do a bit of shopping, attend the races and a host of social affairs which have been arranged for them.

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Commencing 12th June the radiotelegraphic rate between Hong Kong and Canton is reduced to 20 cents (Hong Kong currency) per word. No charges will be payable by addressees at either end.

Four bags of mail from Italy for Hong Kong were destroyed when the postal car on which they were being conveyed from Alexandria to Port Said caught fire.

These mails were received at Alexandria from Naples on 8th May, 1928, and would probably have contained correspondence posted in Italy between the 25th April and the 6th May.

The Public are reminded that the 1 cent rate for circulars for addressees in the Colony or Weihaiwei applies only when such circulars are posted in batches of not less than ten of uniform size and weight by being delivered to an officer of the Post Office.

INWARD MAIIS.

From	TUESDAY, JUNE 12.	Per
Straits		Cramer
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.		
Shanghai and Swatow		Szechuen
FRIDAY, JUNE 15.		
Japan and Shanghai		Kitano Maru
SATURDAY, JUNE 16.		
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai		Pres. Hayes
Europe via Naples (letters and Papers)		Sui Sang
London, 17th May		
MONDAY, JUNE 18.		
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai		Pres. Jackson
TUESDAY, JUNE 19.		
Japan		Tango Maru
Japan and Shanghai		General Metzinger
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai		Korea Maru
THURSDAY, JUNE 21.		
Australia and Manila		Aki Maru

OUTWARD MAIIS.

For	TUESDAY, JUNE 12.	Per
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Hai Ning
Tourane		Chungking
Sam Shui and Wuchow		San Ning
Wei Hai Wei		Cheong Shing
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and Europe via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 30th June and Europe via Siberia. Parcels 8 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 6 p.m.		Empress of Canada
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.		
Fort Bayard, Hollown, Pakhol and Halphong		Hanol
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th July. K.P.O. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.		8.30 a.m.
Swatow		Hangsang
Straits and Calcutta. Parcels 11 a.m. Letters noon		10 a.m.
Java via Batavia		Santhia
MANILA, AUSTRALIA and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Ireland, 26th June. Parcels 6 p.m. Registration (June 15th) 9.45 a.m. Letters (June 15th) 10.30 a.m.		Tjikembang
THURSDAY, JUNE 14.		2.30 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

EIGHT HOURS!

Still Discussing the Convention.

BRITAIN'S POLICY.

"Never Had And Never Would Challenge Underlying Principles."

Geneva, Yesterday. During the course of the Labour Conference discussion on the non-ratification of the Washington Eight Hour Convention, Mr. H. Wolfe, the British Government delegate, declared that his Government honestly believed that a revision of the Convention was the true solution of the difficulty. The Government never had challenged and never would challenge the principles underlying the Convention.

Mr. Wolfe then made a formal declaration of the British policy to the effect that it desired as a means of ensuring progress to define the Washington principles more precisely, thus laying a basis for uniformity and of attaining international action which was practicable.—Reuter.

CAR DESTROYED.

OUT OF CONTROL AND INTO A NULLAH.

DRIVER DISAPPEARS.

An accident, which resulted in the complete destruction by fire of a new Oldsmobile motor car, occurred on the Peak at 8 a.m., on Sunday.

The car, a public vehicle, No. 4 which was returning to town after taking some passengers to the Peak, suddenly went out of control near Jardine's Bridge on the old Aberdeen-road. It swerved towards a nullah by the side of the bridge and before the driver could apply the brakes, the front wheels went over the edge of the road.

The car fell some 40 feet into the nullah, turning completely over a resting in the nullah with its wheels up. No sooner had the car come to rest than it burst into flames, being completely destroyed when seen by the police later in the day.

The driver of the car could not be found, and is believed to have escaped immediately after the accident. The police are trying to find him. How the man escaped injury or an even more terrible fate cannot at present be explained.

STOWAWAYS.

TWO BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE TO-DAY.

A day after sailing from Singapore bound for this Colony, two stowaways were discovered on board the s.s. "Cremer". On arrival in Hong Kong to-day were handed over to the Police custody.

This morning, at the Kowloon

magistracy, they were formally charged, and in answer to the Magistrate Mr. Schofield, the first defendant said he had \$4 while the second defendant admitted being penniless.

On inquiry it was found that the fare from Singapore for steerage passengers is \$16. His Worship fined both the defendants \$30, with the alternative of 1 month's imprisonment.

His Lordship decided against Mr. Russ, saying that it was a part of plaintiff's case to sue under a document and not for the defendants to raise a special defense.

Appeal to Governor.

The document in question had been stamped for a value 20 cents less than was required. The Collector of Stamp Duty had refused to re-stamp the document said Mr. Russ and he argued that it was only a small matter which should not deprive plaintiff from the right of recovery.

His Lordship pointed out that the Stamp Ordinance provided machinery for such a case, namely, an appeal to the Governor-in-council against the refusal of the Collector.

Mr. Russ asked for an adjournment to lodge the appeal. Mr. Arculli opposed this on the ground that Mr. Russ had had two

WE MUST WAIT!

British Recognition of Nationalists.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

"Not Proper to Consider it at Present."

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons, replying to Comdr. J. M. Kenworthy (Labour), Mr. G. Locker-Lampson (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) said that no formal recognition had been extended by His Majesty's Government to the Chinese Nationalist authorities but communication with the Nationalist authorities was still being maintained, as in the past, through His Majesty's Minister, or His Majesty's Consular officers, as conditions allow or circumstances demand.

No Peking Government.

Comdr. Kenworthy said:—"This is a question of recognition we are now considering."

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson said he did not think it would be proper to consider that at present. There was no civil government in Peking at all, but merely a military regime.

"We really must wait until we saw how affairs turned out."

Replying further to Comdr. Kenworthy, Mr. Locker-Lampson said that the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations had been appointed by the former administration in Peking. A readjustment must be made in the Chinese delegation to the League, he said.

The poster that in the interests of the creditor Powers and Germany herself the final amount of Germany's reparation liabilities should be fixed as soon as possible is made by Mr. Parker Gilbert in his latest report dealing with the working of the Dawes plan. He is of the opinion that Germany will be able to pay the annuity of 2,500,000,000 marks due in the next annuity year and pays a tribute to the stability of the Reichsmark and the splendid progress of German economic recovery.

Mr. Gilbert remarks that the experts' expectations that the German people would be able to respond to the condition of the Dawes plan are amply confirmed.

PAYING UP.

Germany and Reparation Liabilities.

SATISFACTORY REPORT.

Dawes Plan Report Pays Tribute to Germany's Recovery.

Berlin, Yesterday.

The plea that in the interests of the creditor Powers and Germany herself the final amount of Germany's reparation liabilities should be fixed as soon as possible is made by Mr. Parker Gilbert in his latest report dealing with the working of the Dawes plan. He is of the opinion that Germany will be able to pay the annuity of 2,500,000,000 marks due in the next annuity year and pays a tribute to the stability of the Reichsmark and the splendid progress of German economic recovery.

Mr. Gilbert remarks that the experts' expectations that the German people would be able to respond to the condition of the Dawes plan are amply confirmed.

—Reuter.

ADVERTISING.

NEWSPAPERS THE BEST MEDIA.

VALUE TO HOTELS.

Newspapers and magazines are the best media for advertising hotels, declared Major Idoide Salmon, Conservative M.P. for Harrow, addressing the first annual conference of the Hotels and Restaurants Association on May 5 at the Savoy Hotel, Strand.

Major Salmon, who is managing director of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., declared that the advantages of such publications were obvious. He said:

The poster has its definite uses, which I would be the last to minimise. But a poster must remain in one position while a newspaper or a magazine circulates, is portable, is carried to, and read in, many places by the person the advertiser desires to interest.

The grades in newspaper character and social status are so many and varied that hotel and restaurant advertisers can fit in exactly with the clientele they desire to reach and attract. Newspaper advertising for hotels and restaurants stands out alone, since it permits of immediate appeals and instant results.

The Earl of Bessborough, who presided, said he understood that \$200,000,000 was spent by American tourists in Europe every year.

Furthermore, it had to be fully stamped to have effect.

Mr. Un Man-chik, merchant of No. 141 Bonham-strand, East, sued Mr. Au Fung-chau and the Tin Shing Hing Kee restaurant of No. 2, Percival-street for \$325 being balance of money lent to a third party, repayment of which had, it was alleged, been guaranteed by defendants.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ was for plaintiff and Mr. A. el Arculli for defendants.

TECHNICAL POINTS.

ON APRIL 12, MR. JUSTICE WOOD

(who has since gone on leave) had

refused to admit a document be-

cause it had not been stamped pro-

prietary.

This morning, Mr. Russ raised

a number of what he called tech-

nical points. One argument was

that defendants had to give no-

tice of a statutory defence, if

they wished to plead that the

guarantee was not in writing.

His Lordship decided against

Mr. Russ, saying that it was a

part of plaintiff's case to sue un-

der a document and not for the

defendants to raise a special de-

fense.

Another submission by Mr.

Russ was that the word "guar-

ante" was used in the sense of

an indemnity, not a guarantee at

law, and that it could therefore

be in verbal form. Mr. Arculli

pointed out that the word guar-

ante" was used by plaintiff in

the statement of claim and His Lord-

ship again ruled against Mr. Russ.

Appeal to Governor.

The document in question had

been stamped for a value 20 cents

less than was required.

The Collector of Stamp Duty had

refused to re-stamp the document